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BRANDY.
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,280—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 3,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons,	Connecting at Aden with.	Ton.
17th Sep.	VICTORIA	6522		
24th „	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
1st Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284		
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
15th „	PERSIA	7951		
22nd „	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
29th „	ARABIA	7903		
5th Nov.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
12th „	MONGOLIA	9505		
19th „	ARCADIA	6603	OCEANA	6610
26th „	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Dec	CALEDONIA	7558	MACEDONIA	10512
10th „	MARMORA	10509		
17th „	ARCADIA	6603	CHINA	7912
24th „	PERSIA	7951		
31st „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 1st September, 1904.

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PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
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RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	6th Oct. 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Gregorj	3rd Nov. 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	1st Dec. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Charbonnel, to sail on or about the......X

For further Particulars apply to

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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden,

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† NIPPON	D. Mistrorigo	6,317	8th Oct. 1904
† AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,587	8th Nov. 1904
† TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	8th Dec. 1904
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	22nd Dec. 1904

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karach

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued. Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	27th Sep 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 17th September, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 19th September, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 13th September, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE. AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 15th September, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGAO, SEYCHELLES AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,300 tons, on or about 20th September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "LANDAURA," 2,800 tons, on or about 16th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th September, 1904.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)...Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles... „ 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles, To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea), Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	30th Sept.	1904
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	3,596	13th Oct,	„
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	3,253	19th „	„
BRITANNIA	J. Main	1,970	3rd Nov.	„
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	3,259	12th „	„

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

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As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
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Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

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Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

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5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition, Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
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THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and oxidize.

Rs. 23

and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

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THE TWO BEST INDIAN CIGARS IN ASIA ARE BAHADUR BOUQUETS AND LIGHT OF ASIA.

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Sample Boxes containing 6 LIGHT OF ASIA and 6 BOUQUETS, for Annas 14.
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WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

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TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay...	11	14
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post ...	3	0
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FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,
APPLY, TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL AVERAGE S. S. "TIENTSIN."

CONSIGNEES are desired TO SEND in any CLAIMS duly supported by the necessary Documents, to the Undersigned, before the 21st September, after which date no claims will be admitted.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent,
P. and O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 1st September, 1904.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SOMALI	2655	Volkertsen	26th Sept 1904

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
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24, Medows Street, Bombay, 5th August, 1904.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

RACE EXPRESS TRAINS will also RUN on the 15th SEPTEMBER, 1904, between VICTORIA TERMINUS (Bombay) and POONA. From the same date the DOWN RACE EXPRESS TRAINS will NOT STOP at TALEGAON.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 12th September, 1904.

BOMBAY CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Club, will take place at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, 21st September, 1904, at 6 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the further Report of the Committee regarding the question of the Club premises.

By Order of the Committee,
HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Hon. Secretary.

12th September, 1904.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 13th, 14th and 15th instant, those days being Public Holidays, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 6th September, 1904.

COAL.

TENDERS will be received by the State Engineer, Bhavnagar, up to the 30th September, 1904, for the SUPPLY of three hundred tons of BENGAL COAL to be delivered at the Port of BHAVNAGAR on or before the 15th NOVEMBER, 1904.

E. PROCTOR SIMS.

Bhavnagar, 7th September, 1904.

NOTICE.

MR. SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY, Architect, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, begs to INFORM his numerous CLIENTS and FRIENDS that he has recently returned from Europe where he had been for purposes of Health, and will be glad to attend to them at his Office during the usual Hours of Business. Mr. Shapurjee takes this opportunity of thanking them for their continued patronage in his absence.

Marker's Building, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 5th September, 1904.

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LUCKNOW,
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LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL,

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The SCHOOLS will REOPEN on 15th OCTOBER.
For Prospectus apply to THE SECRETARY,
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CURTIS & HARVEY'S LTD.
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FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

WE beg to notify our Constituents that Mr. P. BROWNRIGG is NO LONGER in our SERVICE and that our Mr. HENRY ROGERS will very shortly return to Bombay. All communications should be addressed direct to the firm.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
Girguam and Gowalia Tank Stables, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that BOMANJI SORABJI BATTLIWALLA, has contracted TO SELL to our Clients the following properties, viz.,—All those two pieces of Fazendari land with the messuages, tenements or two dwelling-houses respectively standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Dhanji Doongeria Street otherwise called Mohota Mohola, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay both containing together by admeasurement five hundred and twenty-six square yards or thereabouts, and registered in Bombay Municipality under C Ward, Ward Nos. 673-674. Street Nos. 49-51-53, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by a Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Mr. Umrigar, on the West by Dhanji Doongeria Street aforesaid, on the North by the property of Rustomji Ardesir Choksey, and on the South by the property of Vohra Tyaballi Mahomadali and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by tenants of the said vendor. All persons having any claim against the said properties or any of them either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easements, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office at 121 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.—Dated this 12th day of September, 1904.

MOTILAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

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NEW POLICIES IN 1903 ISSUED FOR.................... £2,407,916
ACCUMULATED FUNDS............ £11,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE...... £27,600,000

ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
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Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

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AND
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ON
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Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

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SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs.1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 8	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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HUNTLY BLEND
WHISKY.
THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

THE
MOTOR
MANIA.

The
Bombay Motor Car Co.
have decided to give
a Prize of
One Hundred Rupees
for the most attractive poem on the above subject which reaches them on or before 15th September next. The Directors reserve the right to publish, as an advertisement or otherwise, any poem received. Other prizes will be given for such poems as are worthy of special merit, or which may be used for publication. Poems must be limited to twenty lines, and the Directors are to be the sole judges in the competition. Rejected poems cannot be returned.

The
Bombay Motor Car Co.,
Limited,
11, Elphinstone Circle,
BOMBAY.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

The Bombay Mails of 27th ult., arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£88 9-16	= unChanged
3 do. Rentes	£99	= + 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£104 3-4	= unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 1-8	= − 1-16
2 months hence	26	= − 1-16
Spot in New York	56 5-8	= − 1-4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·23	= − 1-2
Berlin "	20·43	= unchanged
New York Demand	4·87	= do
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-2 per cent	= − 1-8
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 " " "	3 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-2 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 3-8 per cent	= − 1-4
7 day market loans	1 5-8 per cent	= − 1-8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £50,000 for Egypt.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 12 3-8 A.-S. dull.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-11 value.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 35 S.-O. sellers } steady.
Brown 32 S.-O. sellers }

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 38 1-2 S.-O. sellers firmer.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 3-8.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 4,000. Spot 6·76. — Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 5-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports nil. Arrivals closed quiet.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·59	5·50	5·47
−6	−7	−7
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·45	5·43	5·43
−7	−7	−7
Mar.-April	April.-May	May-June.
5·44	5·44	5·44
−6	−7	−7

Receipts at U. S. Ports	22,000
Do. last year	12,000
Exports to Great Britain	22,000
Do. do Continent	nil
In New York—	
Spot	10·90 — 10
Futures, month of December	10·11 — 14
Do. do. March	10·19 — 14
In New Orleans—	
Spot	10·5-16 — 3-16
Futures, month of Dec.	9·97 — 14
Do. do. March	10·14 — 14
Tone at close	steady.
Stock of Cotton at U S ports	150,000
" " at interior ports	70,000
" " at Liverpool	147,000
" " at London	25,000
Total visible supply	820,000
Total visible supply of which is East Indian	177,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 10th September, 1904 :—

Cotton	2,286	bales.
Wheat	20,523	cwts.
Linseed	16,721	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,462	"
Gingellyseed	903	"
Poppyseed	1,968	"
Groundnuts	174	"
Castorseed	2,501	"
Rice	6,456	"
Myrabollams	321	"
Cottonseed	3,299	"
Mowraseed	5,250	"
Gram	1,528	"
Joowar	7,245	"
Maize	nil	

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

	Rs.
Silver Bullion	1,51,627

Ex s. s. Caledonia from London.

BOMBAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

Exchange—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.				1s 3 31-32d
Bank Demand				1s 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.				1s. 4 3-16d.
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 5-16d
French Francs	3	do	do	170
Marks	3	do	do	138 1-4
Hongkong	30	Days'	Sight	133 1-2
Shanghai	30	do	do	186 1-2
Japan	30	do	do	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98·14
1st Settlement 30th September	98·11

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England	since 21st April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do 16th June	3	do
Bank of Bengal	do 23rd June	3	do
Bank of Madras	do 6th July	4	do

SEEDS—

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.	
Ready	6 6 0 to 6 7 0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5 3 0 to 5 4 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 13 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5 13 0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.	
Ready	6 0 0 to 6 1 0
Castorseed—Tone steady.	
Ready	25 0 0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.

Soft Red Ahmedabad	Rs. 29 1-4
Club No. 1	Rs. 29 3-4

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—		quiet but steady.
Estimated sales	bales	8,000
Imports	do	5,000

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·60	5·52	5·49
+1	+2	+2
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb	Feb.-Mch.
5·47	5·45	5·45
+2	+2	+2
Mch-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June
5·46	5·46	5·46
+2	+2	+2

COTTON.—The market is quiet but steady, with a small business reported in new crops at a slight decline off Saturday's rates.

The local produce markets will be closed until Friday morning for Hindu and Parsee holidays.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 10th September, as compared with the statement of the 3rd Sept. :—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 3. Rs.	Sept 10. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	45,72,737	62 79,160
Public Deposits at Branches	35,09,211	33,41,170
Other Deposits	6,55,59,080	6,93,61,446
Post Bills	24,3?6	19,188
Sundries	14,03,553	14,34,507
Rs.	9,34,68,667	9,88,35,369
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,36,90,166	1,32,15,650
Other authorised Securities	13,54,357	12,77,571
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	68,13,458	73,52,620
Loans do. do. do.	1,33,03,812	1,49,40,679
Bills discounted and purchased	2,67,09,691	2,76,83,745
Dead Stock	3,09,141	3,09,141
Stamps and Stationery	2,795	2,693
Balances with other Banks	13,36,200	9,10,558
Sundries	90,001	1,04,784
Cash	2,98,59,136	3,30,37,922
Rs.	9,34,98,667	9,88,35,369

PRICES OF BULLION.

English Bar Gold	23-15-9
China Leaf	23-14 Nom
Pekin Bar Gold, Old	23-11 "
Do. New	23-12 "
Australian Bar Gold, 100 touch	23-14-0"
Bombay do. do.	24-1-0
English Sovereign	15-1-0
Do. Dragoons	15-0-0
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	70-4
Do. 17½	70-6

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	
The Manchester Market has been	firmer
2 1-2 per cent Consols	88 9-16
3 per cent Rentes	99
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	104 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	66
Bar Silver	26 1-8

How to Keep Cool.
All who suffer from the prevailing heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath or Foot Bath.
A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.
"Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Ask for and insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHANNER—September 8, at Naini Tal 1904, the wife of F F R Channer, Imperial Forest Service, of a daughter.

EDWARDS—September 8, at the house of the Rev D A Rees, Wesleyan Mission Bangalore City, to the Rev, and Mrs. E Stanley Edwards, a daughter.

WALTER—August 31, at No. 9 Mountevior Villa, Kurseong, the wife of Alex. McNeil Walter, of a son.

DEATHS.

DIBBEN—September 7, at the Herbert Hospital, Woolwhich, Lieutenant George Albert Dibben, A V C, eldest son of Major John T Dibben, A V C, aged 22 years and seven mohths.

MOSER—September, 5, at Colombo Hospital, Mr C W Moser, of Tuticorin, aged 33 years.

SHENOY—September, 6, at Tellicherry Mr P L Shenoy Medical Officer, S S, Emigration Depot, of Negapatam, late of St Thoma's Mount this intimation.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 47m. Sun sets, 6h, 5m. High water 1-14m, 1-25a. Low water, 7-3m., 7-30a.

Cricket, Presidency vs. Parsees, at Poona.

Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, annual general meeting, 5-45 p.m.

Rovers' Association Football Tournament.

M. N. PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients, treated during the last month was 5,169, the daily average being 166. The total of new patients, was 743.

FATAL FALL.—Munibai, a Hindu girl, aged six years, while looking out of a window on the third storey of her parents' house at Vithalwady on Sunday accidentaly overbalanced herself and fell out on to the road below from a height of about fifty feet. She was picked up in an unconscious state and taken into the house, where she was attended to. She did not rally and died the same evening.

KINDERGARTEN LECTURE.—Mr. K. P. Upadhyaya B. A., Kindergatener and Head Master, Porebandar High School, delivered a lecture on Kindergarten under the presidency of Mr. Edalji Dorabji Talati, B.A., Principal of Elphinstone High School, in the Bhikajibai Bengali School, on the 8th instant. It was attended by nearly three hundred teachers and others. The lecture was made interesting by experiments of the Kindergarten teaching and the audience were pleased with the way in which the principles were expounded.

ASSAULT ON A GOANESE WOMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning Mr. Kersondas Chhabildas, the Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which David Francis and Joseph Mingal, two Goanese, were charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Ann Murray a Goanese woman, on the 3rd instant. Accused No. 1 denied having given a stick to No. 2 with which to attack the complainant, while the second accused pleaded guilty to the charge of assault preferred against him defending his action by saying that as the complainant did not send his mistress back to him, he got wild at it and assaulted complainant. The complainant received three cuts on the side of her left eye, and was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital where she was treated. Evidence having been recorded on behalf of the complainant, the Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced No. 1, who had a previous conviction, to one month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to undergo a further term of one month's hard labour. He ordered the whole amount of the fine, if recovered, to be given to the complainant as compensation. The second accused was given six months' hard labour and was bound over in the sum of Rs. 100 to keep the place for one year.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Heerabai, a dancing girl, residing at French Road, has reported to the police the theft of gold ornaments, a gold watch, twenty four sovereigns, a gold embroidered saree, etc., in all property collectively valued at Rs. 960 from a box in her bed-room on the night of the 9th instant. The thief seemed to have entered the place through a window and removed the box into the compound, where [illegible] currency notes, a silver box and a quantity of embroidered articles valued at Rs. 978 were left behind.—Tookaram Hari, a Hindu, who resides with his family on the second floor of a house in Lohar Street, has made a similar report to the police in respect of ornaments and cash of aggregate value of Rs. 490. It appears that Tookaram had a "pothee" party at his residence on the night of the 10th instant. The party broke up at 1 o'clock in the morning when Tookaram and his family went to sleep, leaving the door and window of the room open. Tookaram's wife awoke at 3 o'clock in the morning when she discovered a wooden box containing the property missing. She raised an alarm and the police were informed. On enquiries the box minus its contents, was found broken open on an open piece of ground at the back of the building from which it was stolen. About twenty persons slept on the verandah close by the complainant's room on the night in question. The matter is under investigation.

OFFENCE AGAINST THE INDIAN FOREST ACT.

MR. LAXMAN SHIVRAM RANDIVE, third class Magistrate, Sinnar, in May last, convicted Shambhoo walad Malee and eight others of not assisting in extinguishing a fire in a reserved forest and sentenced each of them to pay a fine of two rupees: also ordered to pay rupees three in all for damage caused to the forest. A reference in the case from Mr. C. S. F. Crofton, acting District Magistrate, Nasik, was considered at the High Court on Thursday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

Mr. Crofton, in making the reference, said the conviction and sentence under section 25 (b) of the Forest Act were illegal, as none of the accused were charged with setting fire to a reserved forest, but were charged with neglecting to aid the police patel in extinguishing the fire set by some other person unknown, which aid they were bound to give under section 78 (a) of the Forest Act; and so the conviction and sentence should have been under section 187, Indian Penal Code. The offence under section 182, Indian Penal Code, was not triable by a third class magistrate. The original complaint of the Forest Officer was under section 187, Indian Penal Code; still the magistrate had taken cognisance of the case under section 25 (b) of the Forest Act. His proceedings, Mr. Crofton said, were illegal under section 530 (p), Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Justice Batty, in disposing of the reference said: The offence in this case if any would have been punishable under section 187 Indian Penal Code. Section 78 of the Indian Forest Act has no section attached to it. An offence under section 187, Indian Penal Code is not triable by a third class magistrate; and the proceedings of the third class magistrate are therefore void as the offence was one under section 187 Indian Penal Code only. If further proceedings are instituted, it must be borne in mind that section 78 of the Indian Forest Act only applies in the case of persons falling under one or other of the classes in the section described (as to which there appears as yet to have been no enquiry) and that the demand for assistance must have been made by a police officer or forest officer. The fine and compensation, if paid, must be refunded.

REFRESHMENTS AT BORI BUNDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have read with interest a letter from your correspondent signing himself as Mr. S. J. Harrison regarding the inconvenience and annoyance caused by being unable to get a cup of tea or other refreshment at the Bori Bunder Refreshment Stall. As a constant traveller on the line at all hours and all seasons it has been an inestimable boon to me especially in the early morning when the 5·20 train leaves the station to get my early morning coffee when at no other place, was it available at that hour. I thoroughly endorse all of your correspondent's remarks, and trust if it is the fault of the stallkeeper, notice should be taken by the authorities.—Yours, &c.,

J. J. COLLETT.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

REPORT OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE TO THE POLICE.

MR. P. H. DASTUR, second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in June last, convicted Mahadoo Hanmanta of robbery and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment: also ordered that the accused should report his future residence to the police for two years after his release from jail. An appeal by the accused was considered at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

The accused was charged before the Magistrate with robbery of a gold neck ornament belonging to one Kastur Pemna. Accused went to complainant's boarding shop on a Sunday night, and seeing him engaged in washing his cups, etc., he seized the neck ornament which the complainant was wearing at the time and tried to pull it off. Complainant struggled with him and prevented his taking away the ornament, when accused cut the string with a knife and took away the ornament. The complainant showed to the Magistrate marks on his neck to indicate how the string was pulled. The knife was found on the road near the shop, and complainant's ornament was found with the accused tied round his arm when he was arrested. The accused, in his defence, stated that he went to dine at the complainant's shop and paid him four annas. Complainant demanded this money again, and stopped him and there was a struggle when the ornament came off. He was convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

The accused, in his petition of appeal to the High Court, stated that the Magistrate charged him with having committed an offence under section 392 of the Indian Penal Code, but he had not committed any offence under that section, nor was he ever convicted before. The Magistrate was called upon to report whether there were any previous convictions against the accused, justifying the order made by the Magistrate under section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code about his reporting his future residence to the police. The Magistrate reported that no previous convictions were proved against the accused, and that the order under section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code was inadvertently made, and that it might be set aside.

Their lordships thereupon set aside as illegal the order for the accused to report his place of residence to the police.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE TELANG.

A special general gathering of the Hindu Union Club was held last evening at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute to celebrate the anniversary of the late Mr. Justice K T Telang the founder of the Club. The Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Sakarlal Desai had promised to be present and deliver the principle address on the occasion, but unforseen difficulty prevented his presence at the meeting and his paper was read by Mr. D G Padhye. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna too, could not be present at the meeting, to preside as previously arranged and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarker occupied the chair. In his paper the Dewan Bahadur, who was the oldest contemporary of the late Mr. Telang, sketched the school and the academic career of the deceased, and spoke highly of the good qualities. Mr. Telang had shown from his early life and narrated some of the striking events of his career which were characterised by great industry, honest motive, quick comprehension based on concentration and the desire to excel in the discharge of his duties. The chairman then dwelt at length on the paper, deducing therefrom morals and lessons worthy for the young to follow. He laid special emphasis on concentration of mind, and character which were the real and the first stepping-stones to success in life. The speaker said they met together not only to reverence the name of the deceased, but to infuse his spirit into younger minds and to create more Telangs amongst them. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

JOHN BRIGHT C. C. vs. TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

A very excited and interesting match was played on Saturday on the Esplanade ground between the John Bright Club and the Technical College and resulted in the victory of the former by 3 runs. The Technical College team going in first to bat secured 82 runs to which Messrs M. Mulla, Masani and K. Irani contributed 10, 38 and 26 (not out) respectively. Messrs Wadia, Mistry and M. Irani secured 4 for 37, 3 for 31 and 2 wickets for 13 runs respectively for the John Bright. The John Bright club in its innings scored 85 runs mainly owing to the fine steady batting of Mr. F. Vajifdar and Messrs M. Irani, Cardmaster and Mistry who contributed 8, 8 and 11 (not out) runs respectively. Messrs Pavri, Irani and Mulla for the Technical College secured 2 wickets for 26 runs, 4 for 32 and 4 for 8 runs respectively.

PAREL GYMKHANA vs LIBERAL C. C.

A match was played on the Parel Gymkhana ground, between the abovenamed teams and ended in a victory for the Gymkhana by an innings and 14 runs :—

LIBERAL C. C.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
N Master, c Holtham, b Stevens	4	b Lillywhite	0
Todiwala, b Latouche	2	st Sharp, b Lillywhite.	1
Parekh, b Stevens	1	b Paterson	0
Engineer, c Stevens, b Latouche	22	b Paterson	0
Nanji, b Stevens	3	l-b-w, b Lillywhite	4
J Master, not out	3	b Lillywhite	5
C Gotla, st Sharp b Stevens	0	c Stevens, b Lillywhite	12
B Mistry, b Latouche	0	b Paterson	3
Bulsara, b Latouche	2	b Paterson	0
Hira, b Stevens	0	b Lillywhite	4
Gusta, b Stevens	0	not out	1
Extras	3	Extras	9
Total	40	Total	39

PAREL GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

Sharp, b Parekh	7
Alcock, b Engineer	5
Stevens, c Engineer, b Parekh	15
Latouche, b Nangi	49
Paterson, c Parekh, b Engineer	0
Lillywhite, b Parekh	0
Holtham, b Parekh	2
Flanagham, b Parekh	0
Haddrell, b Parekh	2
Sherren, run out	0
David, not out	0
Extras	13
Total	93

MAHOMEDAN C. C. vs. WILSON HIGH SCHOOL.

This match was played at the Cross Maidan on Saturday and resulted in a win for the M. C. C. by 22 runs. For the School, DeSouza and Mehta took 5 and 2 wickets for 19 and 3 runs respectively. For the M. C. C. Ghansar performed the hat trick. Bustani captured 4 wickets for 23 runs, Syed Ahmed 2 for 26 and Ghansar 3 for no runs. The M. C. C. fielding was rather unsatisfactory. Scores :—

MAHOMEDAN C. C.

Dadamiya, not out	21
Gulam Husein, run out	5
Syed Ahmed, c Dhotre, b DeSouza	8
Ghansar, l-b-w b DeSouza	2
Paloba, c Tilokar, b Pakhade	6
Barafwala, b DeSouza	2
Bustani, l-b-w b Pakhade	1
Mahomed Husein, c Mehta, b DeSouza	8
Parkar, b DeSouza	9
Abdul Kareem, c Retiwala, b Mehta	3
Shaik Husein, b Metha	0
Extras	8
Total	73

W. H. S. C. C.

Pakhade, b Syed Ahmed	6
Bhatkar, run out	15
Shete, b Bustani	3
DeSouza, st b Bustani	4
Mulgaokar, c Parkar, b Bustani	0
Mehta, b Syed Ahmed	10
Dhotre, c Parkar, b Bustani	4
Alexander, b Ghansar	6
Tilokar, not out	1
Retiwala, b Ghansar	0
Pawar, b Ghansar	0
Extras	2
Total	51

AT the concluding meeting of the British Association, at Cambridge, Major MacMahon made a statement as to the arrangements for next year's meeting in South Africa. The meeting is to begin on August 15, and it is proposed that the members of the Association shall leave England on July 29, reaching home again not later than October 29. Visits will be paid to Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony, and a detailed itinerary is being worked out by the council on the basis of advice received from South Africa. The Colonial Governments of South Africa had promised financial assistance to ensure a successful meeting, and passages at reduced rates would be offered to members of the General Committee. To a limited number of members of the Association travelling on the South African railways would be free.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 12.

MONDAY,—The bay depression has crossed the coast apparently to the south of Gopalpur and is lying this morning over the North Madras districts. The barometer has fallen at all peninsular stations but continues to rise over Northern India. General rain has fallen in Burma and local rain over Northern India as far as the East Punjab. General rain has also been received on the north of the East Coast, the Central Provinces, the Deccan and the West-coast but none in Gujarat, South India and south of the East Coast. The principal amounts are: Tavoy five inches, Goa, Mormugao, Ratnagiri, and Hyderabad over two inches, Mergui, Bassein, Toungboo, Monywa, Sialkot Simla, Sirsa, Mangalore, Mercara, Raichur, Chaibassa Balasore, Cattack, Gopalpur over one inch, and Hanumkonda, Belgaum, Jaipur, Nagpur, Chanda over half an inch. Lahore has received a quarter of an inch. Temperature remains high in North-West India, but is generally lower than usual elsewhere. The depression will probably move slowly westward and further general rain appears likely on the North of the East Coast, in the Central Provinces, Deccan and the West Coast. Steady easterly winds are blowing over Northern India and local rain is probable over Bengal and Northern India. Central India Plateau and Gujarat appear to be still outside the influence of the depression.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer Adato, Captain J. Brodie, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta reports having experienced in the Bay of Bengal strong S.-W. monsoon with heavy squalls, in the Arabian Sea and moderate N.-W. winds and squally with rain.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 12TH SEPTEMBER.

Amritsar.—Looks like rain. Rain much needed generally for kharif crops. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Hissar.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Mooltan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like rain. Rain much needed generally for gingelly. Cotton plants slightly damaged by drought. Cotton picking of first sowing partially begun.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Amraoti.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants in flower.

Khamgaon.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants in flower. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Has every appearance of a continued fall. Cotton plants showing bolls and prospects much improved. Considerable improvement in crops perceptible.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing and want more rain. All crops suffering from too little rain.

Viramgaum.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Wadhwan.—Drought still continues. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing and want more rain. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. All crops suffering from too little rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want more rain.

Bhavnagar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Scattered showers western districts. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Barsi.—Continues cloudy. Looks like rain. Rain general over district. Cotton prospect much improved.

Sholapur.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. More rain wanted generally.

Hubli.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Rain much needed generally. Seasonable.

Bellary.—Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.		Esplanade. In. Cts.		Fort. In. Cts.		Colaba In. Cts	
Previously registered	37	15	38	87	39	75	31	88
Monday, 12th September	0	09	0	91	0	09	0	05
Total	37	24	39	78	39	84	31	93
Total fall to 12th Sept '03	77	48	87	37	72	98	73	02
Total fall to 12th Sept '02	50	28	52	65	62	23	53	09

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

(Registered at Messrs. Kemp & Co.)

	In.	Cts.
From 6 a.m. 11th to 6 a.m. 12th September	0	87

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 12TH SEPTEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been very irregular showing, a brisk to rapid rise at Lahore, Sirsa and Ajmer, a brisk fall at Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Ahmednagar and Hyderabad (Deccan) and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The barometer is in defect of normal over nearly the whole country lying to the south of Latitude 24°, the greatest deficiency amounting to about 16" of an inch at Hyderabad (Deccan).

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 5° to 13° in excess in Central India and at Surat, Bhavnagar-Para, Rajkot, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Ajmer and Sirsa, and 5° to 8° in defect at Agra, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Bijapur, Belgaum, Mormugao and Masulipatam. The maximum varied from 135° at Deesa to 73° at Belgaum and the minimum from 85° at Jask to 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in many places.

Rain.—There has been rain in Berar, along the coast from Cochin to Bombay, over the whole of the Deccan (except Malegaon) and at Bellary, Masulipatam, Hyderabad (Deccan), Nagpur, Raipur, Khandwa, Saugor, Agra, Sirsa and Lahore. The important falls recorded are about two inches and half at Hyderabad (Deccan), Ratnagiri and Mormugao, about an inch and a quarter and at Sirsa Mangalore and nearly an inch at Nagpur.

Weather.—A depression seems to have advanced from the east landwards and its centre now lies somewhere between Nagpur and Masulipatam. The winds are cyclonic round about the centre, and weather in Berar the Central Provinces, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and along the coast from Cochin to Bombay is unsettled and rain over the greater part of this area is to be expected. Weather will probably become more cloudy in Gujarat, but showers are not yet likely.

Summary of weather in the Trades region during the week ending 10th September.

Mauritius (Latitude 20° S).—Pressure had fallen slightly and was slightly in excess of normal. Winds were variable in direction and slightly less than usual in force. About half an inch of rain was registered.

Zanzibar (Latitude 6° S).—There was a slight fall of pressure and it was slightly in excess of normal. Winds were south-westerly and about normal in strength. No rain fell.

Seychelles (Latitude 5° S).—Pressure rose slightly and was 025" in excess of normal. Winds were south-easterly and about normal in force. No rain fell.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, September 13.

1 It is notified for information, that the Annual Prize Distribution will be held at the Town Hall, on Friday the 16th instant at 9 p.m., and will be followed by a dance.

Dress—Uniform or Mess dress.

Members requiring tickets for the above can, obtain them on application at the Fort Head Quarters between the hours of 9-30 a.m. and 12 noon and at the Byculla Head Quarters to-day evening, and by leaving their names with the barman at the B. V. A. Club.

2 The badges for the Inter Corps Compt may be had at the Head-quarters Fort, between the hours of 9-30 a.m. and 12 noon.

The badges will be worn on the left arm, one inch above the Cuff Muzzle of the guns upwards.

The following Corps prize List is published for information :—

1 Gatacre Cup Comptn, won by No 2 Company Capt J J Marsland B C.

2 Wheal Cup Comptn 1st Detachment No 3 Sub Dvn No 2 Coy Sergt P Hunter; 2nd Detachment No 2 Sub Dvn No 1 Coy Sergt W Murray.

3 Drill and Guard Mounting Comptn, 1st Team No 3 Sub Dvn No 2 Coy Sergt P Hunter; 2nd Team No 3 Sub Dvn No 1 Coy Sergt H G Bryning.

4 Carbine Comptn (Hon Col Prize) and Carter Cup) 1st Team No 1 Sub Dvn No 3 Coy Sergt T L Clarke, Medals for Highest Score in Loosing Teams; Gr E J Bennett, Br E E Tooth, Gr J Woodall, Gr J J Domiey.

5 Class firing Prizes, Trained Volunteers, 1st Sergt S L Clarke; 2nd Gr R Walters; 3rd Gr H W Lazelle; Recruits 1st Gr J Woodall; 2nd Dr H L Aspden.

6 Attendance Prize, Br Sptr W A Niven.

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Zillah, 2,412 tons, Captain J Rees, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer, Muttra, 2985 tons, Captain J Anderson, will sail to-day for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Adato, 2145 tons, Captain J Brodie, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Calcutta 30th August, with a cargo of coal.

THE Hall Line steamer Stanley Hall, 2260 tons, Captain Hood, arrived in harbour yesterday from Beira, 29th August with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Cutch Mandvi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Henzada, 2985 tons, Captain J Maclean, will sail to-day for Persian gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and 100 deck passengers.

THE steamer Bombay, 2,049 tons, Captain H A Vicary, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Venice 14th August, via Karachi, with a cargo of 75452 cases and 20,000 tins kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to the Standard Oil Co.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain F D'Larne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hodeida, 2nd September with a general cargo and the following passengers;—Staff Sergts. Beach, and Jardon, Warrant officers stone and Munnings and 126 men various corps.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's steamer Coromandel, 2783 tons Captain G Montforel, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, 23rd August via intermediate ports, with China and Australian Mails a general cargo and the following passengers;—Captain and Mrs Jarcia, Mr Cesaroni, two rank offic, one Indian Soldier, Mr Ramandas, Mr Daudoomul, Miss Janos, Mr P Mistry, Mr F M Bearm, Mr and Mrs Paldock and 3 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Bombay s	Vicary	Venice, Aug 14
	Stanley s	Hood	Beira, Aug 29
	Hoseinee s	Lorne	Hodaida, Sept 2
	Coromandel s	Montford	Shanghai, Aug 28

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Zillah, Rees for Calcutta.
" Muttra, Anderson for Hull
" Henzada, Maclean for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Albion for Bangkok &c
" Hoseinee for Persian Gulf
" City of Lucknow for Karachi
" Kola for Persian Gulf
" Stanley Hall for Liverpool &c

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sep.	Vessel.	From
3	Arroyo	Calcutta
7	Nawab	Calcutta

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept 10.

The City Line Co's steamer Crewe Hall, arrived Liverpool, from Bombay, this morning.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Reichstag arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 11th inst.

The P and O Company's Steamer Coromandel is due to arrive in Bombay from China at 5 p. m. to-day.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Franz Ferdinand, from Bombay, arrived at Colombo on the morning of the 11th instant.

The same Co's steamer Austria left Kobe on the morning of the 12th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Nippon, from Japan, left Singapore for Calcutta on the morning of the 10th instant.

The same Coy's steamer Maria Valerie, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the evening of the 10th instant and may be expected here on the 18th instant day break.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Delhi s—1689 cwt myrabollams Waghjee Bechur 9000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros; 50 bales wool W and A Graham and Co

FOR NEW YORK.

Victoria s—6 bundles morog mots and 5 cases woodware F P Bhamgara

FOR LONDON.

Victoria s—11 cwt curry powder and chutney H Muncherjee and Sons; 21 cwt chutney F Nowrojee; 50 bales hides and skins W and A Graham and Co; 10 cwt deer horns H A Mahomed; 32 bales hides and skins R M Kooka; 46 bales hides H M Aba; 62 bales hides and skins and 1 cask rubber Ewart Latham and Co; 60 cwt mild mace R Dosa and Co; 60 wild mace S Bhimjee; 68 bales hides and skins H O H Hassum and Co 21 bales skins C Joosub; 125 bales hemp H Govindjee

FOR HONGKONG.

Mazagon s—200 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co; 2001 cwts barley Fliming Shaw and Co; 800 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co;

Capri s—78 cwts olibanum M J Joomabhoy and Co; 56 cwts angoor N Tokersey; 52 cwts Kismiss R M Jaffer and Co; 14 cwts hysabole A H Mowjee and Co; 10 cases dryfruits and 1 case sondal wood oil S Doesabhoy and Co; 110 cwts cloves D Scorjee and Co; 200 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 95 cwts cloves J Vulley and 105 cwts dryfish A Chagla and Co;

FOR SHANGHAI.

Capri s—300 bales twist David Sassoon and Co;
Mazagon s—200 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co;

FOR KOBE.

Mazagon s—200 bales cotton Tata and Co; 580 bales cotton E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton R S N Talati and Co; 1025 bales cotton N Cursetjee and Co; 100 bales cotton B Shomjee and Co; 580 bales cotton E D Sassoon and Co;

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Sept. 10th.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr E D Maclagan of the Indian Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab with effect from the 5th Sept.

Major J W Leslie M B I M S Bengal is appointed to be Sanitary Commr with the Govt of India

The services of the Reverend L F D Blair of the Madras ecclesiastical establishment are transferred to the Bengal ecclesiastical establishment and are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commr Central Provinces

The Rev H O Pevley has been appointed a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal Calcutta ecclesiastical establishment to fill an existing vacancy

The services of the Rev J M Macdonald are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal with effect from the 1st July

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The services of Mr E D Maclagan of the Indian Civil Service are placed at the disposal of the Home Dept with effect from the forenoon of the 5th Sept.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major H E Lowis 119th Infy The Multan Regt is appointed to be Cantt Magte of the Cantonment of Baroda in addition to his own duties from the 12th to 18th August both days inclusive.

Lieut T C Lethbridge 119th Infy The Multan Regt is appointed to be Cantt Magte of the Cantonment of Baroda in addition to his own duties with effect from the 19th August and until further orders.

Capt S G Knox an offg Politl Assistt of the 1st class is posted as Political Agent at Koweit.

Capt A P Trevor an offg Politl Assistt of the 2nd class is posted as First Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

The following charges are sanctioned among Agency Surgeons under the Foreign Department consequent on the retirement of Lieut Col J C Fullerton I M S Bengal an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class and with effect from the 25th June.

Lieu-Col H N V Herrington I M S Madras an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd offg 1st class to be an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class.

Capt J Fisher D S O I M S Bengal an offg Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class to be an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W S Meyer C I E Editor of the Imperial Gazetteer for India is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Govt of India in this Dept in addition to his own duties during the absence on privilege leave of Mr E N Baker C S I or until further orders.

Mr E W Saxton Offg Assist Compler Post Office Bombay Circle Audit Office is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 8th of August 1904.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer are admitted to the Indian Army with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India Lieutenants—H F Whitby 2nd Battn supernumerary 1st Battn The Durham Light Infy; officiating Squadron officer 19th Lancers Fane's Horse Dated 18th August R O C V H V Malone 1st Battn Royal Irish Fusiliers attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion The Northumptonshire Regiment Double Company officer 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs Dated 14th August J L R Weir Royal Garrison Arty Squadron officer 5th Cavy Dated 16th August Second Lieut A H Parsons 1st Battn Royal Irish Rifles offg Double Company officer 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs Dated 20th August.

With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92 India Army Circulars 1891 the undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Army with effect from the date specified subject to confirmation by the Sy of State for India Second Lieut George Herbert Edgar bwemlow dated 23rd July.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Darothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers &c.

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WAR
if it
EXTENDS

will necessitate our supplying to Regiments and Corps very large quantities of Woollen Clothing and Worsted Materials such as

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CARDIGANS
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SOCKS
UNIFORM CLOTHS
WORSTEDS
FLANNELS
SERGES
UNDER-CLOTHING
GREATCOATS
BLANKETS
SHIRTS

All of which we manufacture and can therefore sell at the very lowest prices consistent with quality. Our Factory and Trade is in India and we could not, even if we wished to do so, afford to supply

SHODDY

to our Clients in the way that Agents who are 6,000 miles off sometimes do. If need arises we shall be overwhelmed with Orders for Regimental Necessaries and we, therefore, take the liberty of suggesting to

COMMANDING OFFICERS

that it is wise to be in time and order goods early.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.
Send for Regimental Price List and Free Samples of Cloths.

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BERMALINE BREAD
AS USED IN THE
ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

Dr. ANDREW WILSON, says:—"This BREAD should be eaten by all who are in any way affected by digestive ailments."

All kinds of Fancy and Household Bread made.
MILK, BUTTER and CREAM supplied to any part of Bombay twice daily.
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D. MACROPOLO & CO.,
CURZON & CO.,
F. CORNAGLIA,
and at the
BOMBAY BRANCH
OF
SPENCER & CO., LD.
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BERNDORF
METAL WORKS,
OF ARTHUR KRUPP,
Berndorf, in Austria
by this present take liberty to bring again their
GERMAN SILVER
SHEET & WIRE
under the notice of Merchants and Consumers in India.

IT is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets, and it has since stood the best for high quality, whilst Dealers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying, uniform outturn and high reliability.

The Proprietor of the Berndorf Works kindly asks intending buyers when ordering AUSTRIAN MAKE to stipulate for

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Orders can only be accepted through Houses domiciled in Europe according to long established custom. Berndorf, in Austria. December 1904.

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ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion, and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

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VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
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GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

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has six times the magnifying power of any Binocular. It includes a field of view wider by six times that of any other Binocular and the sharpness of vision unparalleled, while the brilliancy of image is unsurpassed. Sole Agents in India for

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MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPT. 13, 1904.

THE JAMMU COAL FIELDS.

MR. R. R. SIMPSON, mining specialist, has contributed to the Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India a treatise on the Jammu coal-fields. The North-Western Railway Company is the most important of the consumers of coal from these mines and their development will doubtless depend in the main on that Company. During 1901, for locomotive and other purposes it used 179,174 tons, of which the major portion was obtained from the coal fields of Bengal, though it has mines of its own in the Punjab and Baluchistan. Over considerable sections of the Company's lines the use of wood fuel obtains. This source of supply is, however, year by year curtailed, owing to the increasing cost of wood due to the depletion of the forests adjoining the railway line, so the demand for local coal must increase. The desirability of testing the possibility of profitably mining the long-known coal-bearing beds in the Jammu hills is therefore receiving attention, the more prominently because of the revival of the old project for the building of a railway to connect the cities of Jammu and Srinagar. The idea is that the alignment of the railway might be arranged to tap the coal-bearing area and open up a cheap source of fuel for use on the railway. The interdependence of the railway and mining schemes has, however, says Mr. Simpson, been somewhat discounted by Mr. Weightman in his report on the Kashmir Railway, where he has shown that the use of Jammu coal, at an estimated cost of only Rs. 9 per ton, as against Bengal coal at Rs. 22 per ton, would effect a saving representing rather less than one-half of one per cent. interest on the capital estimated to be required for the railway. Therefore the coal question must be considered practically on its own merits. It is believed that a coal-seam, with an average thickness of five feet, has been proved, over a horizontal distance of two miles, through a vertical height of seventeen hundred feet, and there is reason to believe that coal-bearing rocks will be found at no great depth and a more moderate inclination beneath the newer rocks to the south-west of the Jungle-gully area, while Mr. Hope, the manager of the Dandot colliery, is of opinion that a workable coal-seam extends over nearly the whole of the nine miles between Jungle-gully and the Anji Valley. Mr. Simpson holds a similar opinion.

The coal found here is described as extremely friable, slightly bituminous, exhibiting no regular bedding planes or cleavage, but leaving a strongly marked foliated character. Parallel to the foliation planes it has a bright, lustrous, graphitic appearance, but a cross-section looks dull. It is very dirty and dusty, burns with little flame or smoke, the proportion of the fixed carbon to the volatile products being approximately as three-and-a-half is to one. The ash content is almost invariably high. The coal appears to be little affected by weathering. That from the drives on the Ladda slope cokes strongly, if subjected to great heat, but elsewhere the coal only occasionally exhibits coking qualities. Analysis and trials make it appear to be a fairly good steam coal and apart from its high ash content the worst feature of the coal is its friability. It has other qualities also which must not be lost sight of. When broken, innumerable shear-planes are seen to divide the mass into thin flakes. Consequently if subjected to the least rough usage it falls to powder. Placed in water a lump of the softer coal flies to pieces like fuller's-earth with almost explosive violence, its crumbling nature being undoubtedly due to the mechanical pressure to which the coal measures were subjected to at the time of the upheaval which resulted in these rocks being brought to the surface. In the less disturbed parts of the coal-fields where the beds are lying at a lower angle, the coal is occasionally fairly hard. Such localities are, however, few and far between, and there is no hope of finding harder coal in depth. The coal is specially liable to oxidisation, and as a consequence to spontaneous combustion. That from Ladda is different. The quality of coal varies with very wide limits, that from the outcrops between the Anji Valley and Saugar Marg and from the Lodhra coal-field being little better than carbonaceous shale.

Engineers, who conducted tests, consider that, unless some suitable binding agent can be employed, Ladda coal is unfit for steam-raising purposes in either locomotive or stationary boilers. This severe verdict Mr. Simpson accepts as being justified, though he thinks a suitable bond can be found. From its finely divided condition, considerable difficulty is found in using Jammu coal in the ordinary fire-grates of steam-boilers. It will therefore, he thinks, be found imperative to compress the coal into briquettes. For this purpose some binding material will be necessary and he suggests pitch though expensive. Discussing the economic aspects of the subject, Mr. Simpson expresses the opinion that washed and briquetted Ladda coal will have an equal, if not a greater, value than Bengal coal. At the junction of the Tawi branch of the North-Western Railway with the main line, washed and briquetted Ladda coal will also have an equal, if not a greater, value than Bengal coal. From both the Ladda slope and the Anji Valley coal can be worked at a profit, and for both areas the final outlet to existing markets must be through the North-Western Railway Company's line connecting Jammu (Tawi) with the Company's main line at Wazirabad. Should it be decided to commence the working of coal in only one of those areas, Mr. Simpson recommends the Ladda slope, because the cost of transport to Tawi from the Anji Valley area would exceed the cost of transport from the Ladda area to the same place by more than forty per cent. The aligument of the Jammu-Kasmir line would, however, affect this question, but there is every reason to believe that it would strike the colliery. The estimated out-put at Ladda is four hundred tons a day—or roughly 120,000 tons per annum, more than twelve narrow gauge trains could carry away. The Ladda coal, will, all the same, be more difficult of working and will call for the highest technical skill, therefore the engagement of a skilled European mining engineer is urged so that he may lay out the whole of the mining operations. By this precaution, it it urged, initial mistakes which might have serious consequences in the future, would be avoided. Methods of working are suggested by Mr. Simpson, who seems fully convinced there is money on the Jammu coal-field.

CALCUTTA'S FAILURE.

LORD CURZON, upon a rhapsodical occasion, declared that next to being Viceroy of India he would prefer to be Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation. The members of that body seem to think there is considerable need for change in the present Executive, and Lord Curzon, if he reads the report of the special Committee on the recent administration of the "City of Palaces", may begin to doubt the wisdom of the Act which changed the constitution of the Municipal body and deprived the Corporation of much of its original authority and power. It may be said that the Committee set out with the determination to condemn, but their report merely brings within a comprehensive survey matters which have been the cause of continuous complaint during recent years. From the statements of the Committee it appears that to begin with, the Executive regarded them as hostile and exhibited no readiness to furnish information. The Committee included Europeans and natives and they were appointed to report on the administration report for 1903-04, the latest to be prepared. "We have been anxious," they say, "to avoid forming any hasty judgment, and in order to give the Executive full opportunity for explanation we have sought information when we were not satisfied." The information given, however, was meagre, "and owing to the reception our enquiries have met with, we desisted from our well-meant efforts." It would have been a satisfaction if the Committee had been able to report favourably on the administration and they regret they [illegible] given the opportunity of so doing. Thus for any inaccuracies in the strong indictment which follows, the Executive is made responsible. In criticising the defects revealed by the record it is observed that an utter unconsciousness on the part of the Executive that anything is wrong does not hold out an encouraging prospect. Objection is taken to methods followed in obtaining sanction for work, the direct suggestion being that when projects are submitted only partial estimates are prepared to mislead the Corporation, and that when the Municipality has been committed to the work and it is not possible to withdraw, other applications follow. Procedure of that character, though irregular, might not be condemned if it had satisfactory results, but a committee of Calcutta's leading citizens are compelled to acknowledge to the world that the administration of their city is a failure. The roads are neglected and their condition in places is positively dangerous; the lighting is bad; the conservancy has been condemned even by Government, which created the new dispensation, the street scavengering is dilatory and perfunctorily carried out and the drains are not cleaned daily.

These are not the comments of a Bombay citizen anxious to exalt the first city in India, but the calmly expressed opinions of a committee of Calcutta residents specially appointed to inquire into the Municipal administration. The practical results attained and visible to the public are condemned as unsatisfactory. But besides being inefficient, the administration is costly and on the subject of the financial arrangements the Committee have a great deal to say. The Accounts Department in spite of attempts at re-organization is condemned as inefficient and there is a strong complaint regarding financial operations undertaken, in the first instance, without direct authority. A want of foresight in regard to probable requirements was responsible for a financial crisis, and the Chairman had to hurriedly raise a loan without reference to the Corporation. The Committee put it on record that the Chairman and the Executive were wholly unaware how money was being paid away and that till the middle of March they were unaware that the capital was being overdrawn. Stress is also laid on the fact that regardless of the law which strictly prohibited the Chairman from authorising payments out of Municipal funds unless covered by budget grants in the revenue account, more than Rs. 2,19,000 were paid away in excess of budget grants; and in the capital account also large sums had been withdrawn from Municipal funds for land acquisition. "With such laxity in the Accounts Department and under such supervision," remark the Committe, "no financial disaster should cause surprise." A second temporary loan was obtained from Government in regard to which the Committee have remarks to make; and they conclude this portion of their review with the observation that, if the Accounts Department were conducted with ordinary intelligence, there should be no difficulty in forecasting the requirements of the Corporation three or four months ahead, and there should have been no necessity for resorting to extraordinary expedients, which bring discredit on the administration. The inevitable conclusion is that the attempt to administer Calcutta Municipal affairs on a hybrid principle has not succeeded. It has led to the assumption of authority by the Executive in matters that were reserved to the Corporation, with consequent ill results. The control of the Municipal finances was left by Government to the Corporation when they were divested of other powers, but it does not seem to have occurred to the late Chairman that the members were entitled to the fullest information regarding financial matters. Important communications which should have been submitted to the Corporation were withheld. The recent Municipal administration of Calcutta and the conflict between the popular element and the executive seem to supply further proof that the combination of single official control and elective representation is not the system best adapted to large communities.

MOTOR RELIABILITY TRIALS.

THE Auto-Cycle Club's reliability trials, which took place during five days in the latter part of August at Home, are considered to have been the most successful yet entered upon. The route chosen obliged the cycles to cover all sorts and conditions of roads, the southernmost point touched being Newbury, in Berkshire, the most northern Scarborough; Yarmouth on the east, and Cheltenham and Malmesbury on the west. The original 1,000 miles was carefully followed in the matter of signalling indications as to routes. Forty-five motor-cycles of various descriptions started, but the stress of travel and the bad weather encountered during the third and fourth days reduced the number. Three dropped on the first section, seven on the second, while only twenty-nine took part in the first hill climb. Twenty-five finished on the fourth and nineteen on the fifth day. Only one of the five forecars which started on the first day completed. Although the percentage of failures seems heavy, we are reminded that many of them were due to mishaps altogether apart from mechanical or structural trouble. Collisions, side-slips and even collapse of the human director from fatigue were the explanations in some cases, while the stoppages for tyre failures and repairs were very numerous. Indeed, says a sporting correspondent, the tyre by these trials has been shown to be the weakest part of the motor-cycle, although punctures, which caused most of the mishaps, are of course largely a matter of chance. The engine or transmission failures were remarkably few. In the matter of transmission the trials appear to have shown that belting of improved form is not yet perfect and that electrical connections, etc, required more efficient protection from weather than is usually accorded them.

MR. NATHAN, Deputy Secretary in the Home Department, will take a few weeks' leave preparatory to assuming the post of Private Secretary to Lord Curzon on the 18th October.

AN Agri-Horticultural Conference was held in Poona last week under the Presidency of Mr. Lamb when the desirability of taking up land for experimental purposes was discussed.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 20th August, 1904, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1903 of 39,954 maunds and Rs. 17,811 in the earnings.

WE regret to record the death of the eldest surviving son of Colonel Proudfoot, which occurred in Burma, from fever. The deceased, who was only 32 years of age, was a much esteemed officer in the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, and had been connected with it ever since he came out to the East.

THE special correspondent of the "Pioneer" referring to the [illegible] assault by a Lama clad in armour, on Captains Young and Kelly, says that when asked what induced him to make the attack the Lama replied that Captain Young's hat attracted his attention and its shape annoyed him! The correspondent adds that Dorjieff, the Russian Buriat, the arch conspirator who has absconded with the Dalai Lama, is known to have obtained about £30,000 during the last few years, from sources not unconnected with the Russo-Chinese Bank, to distribute as bribes among the prominent Tibetans in Lhasa. Dorjieff has apparently been assiduously propagating the idea among the Lamas that the Russians are Buddhists.

IT will be of interest to philatelists to know that the four and a half-anna stamp, surcharged two and a half-annas thirteen years ago, is now available at the Rangoon Post Office. The ordinary two and a half anna green stamps have been out for some months past, and a few days ago the blue stamp of the same denomination also gave out. The old surcharged stamps were then unearthed from somewhere and are again used for foreign postage, says the "Rangoon Gazette." As for the King's head issue in this value, they have not yet made their appearance at the Rangoon Post Office, although they have been in use in India for some time. It seems a mistake that the whole of the Queen's head issue have not been surcharged half and one anna. They would have been bought so readily by philatelists.

MR. ADOLF BECK has, the "Daily Mail" understands, made formal application to the Home Secretary for an official investigation of the circumstances connected with his arrest and convictions. The "Daily Mail" has guaranteed to Mr. Beck the £2000, the offer of the Treasury which Mr. Beck has declined.

HOLBEIN made a fifth attempt to swim across the English Channel on Saturday night, August 17th, but abandoned the task when he had been swimming for ten hours and twenty minutes. Haggerty succeeded in getting about two miles from the shore, and then being seized with cramp, was pulled into a boat. Greasely gave up on account of the cold when he had been swimming less than an hour.

THE reported appointment of Mr. James E. O'Conor, C.I.E., to the post of Superintendent of Statistics and of the Intelligence Branch of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction in Ireland is ascribed in Dublin to Sir Antony Macdonnell's influence. All appointments in the Irish Agricultural Department are generally adversely criticised across the St. George's channel, and Mr. O'Conor has not escaped.

SOME years ago there was a very popular inn in the Lakes known as the "Cock." The Bishop of Llandaff was a frequent visitor to it, and, in compliment to his lordship, the name of the hostel was changed by the landlord to "The Bishop of Llandaff." But soon another inn sprang into existence, and took the old and well-known title of the "Cock," much to the detriment of the former possessor of the cognomen. The landlord of the original inn thereupon set his wits to work, and visitors were soon delighted to see the signboard of "The Bishop of Llandaff" ornamented with a picture of that dignitary and below it the illuminative words, "This is the old Cock."

IN support of what no male disputes—namely, that woman is a creature of contradictions—a writer in the "Philadelphia Bulletin" cites these instances:—She will sit in a draught in a low-necked gown with her arms and shoulders bare. But she will go out on the hottest afternoon with her head and neck tied up in a thick chiffon veil. She will forget to pay a bill of 5 dols. for months. But she will make herself conspicuous in a street car squabbling to pay for her friend a 5-cent. piece which she doesn't owe. She will wear a skirt about six inches longer than it ought to be for walking. But she will hold it up about six inches higher than any walking skirt that ever was made. She is up in arms when she sees a horse whipped. But she will drag a poor little dog on a shopping bout that would enfeeble a good-sized man. She has a will that no power on earth can bend. Yet she would rather the world should come to an end than that she should be caught doing differently from her neighbours.

THE SECRET SERVICE.

HOW SECRETS ARE DIVULGED.

[BY ONE WHO HAS SERVED.]

WHEN people read or hear of a secret service agent, the picture of a man, armed to the teeth with revolvers and stilettoes, a mixture of a Sherlock Holmes and a Bill Sikes rises before their eyes.

Now, as a matter of fact, the best secret service agent in the world and the one most generally relied upon by the nations is—the editor of the local paper.

Let us call the town Greenbeach, and assume that the Government has decided to build a hidden battery close by. The editor of the "Greenbeach Gazette" will announce in his columns that Inspector or Captain So-and-So has arrived at the local hotel to superintend some work for the Government. Next week tenders will be invited for bricks, cement, and slags. The foreign intelligence man, reading this news in Paris, Berlin, or St. Petersburg begins to chuckle, "This is going to be interesting."

A few monhts pass, while foreign eyes daily scan the paper for news of the battery. At last the editor gravely informs his readers that "new guns for the battery now building have arrived."

"Aha," says the intelligence man, "our agent in London must have a look at that." And accordingly one day a pleasant foreigner arrives at Greenbeach, starts painting the cliffs, chats in the evening with the lacal topers at the bar, and is a good listener when yarns about the new battery are told. Finally, he departs, and sends his report to his chief, who hands it on to his expert branch for close investigation.

GETTING AT THE TRUTH.

Humdrum work it seems, writes a correspondent of the "Daily Express," but it is really only on rare occasions that romance enters the life of the intelligence man. Every Government has its Press Department and its Intelligence Department. The Press Department reads thousands of papers, and imparts the gist of them to the Intelligence service.

Often the military attache alone can attend to this. For example, let us assume that a new gun has been issued to the troops. Military as well as non-military papers in our days of kodaks and a free Press will compete in divulging facts about the runs.

Compare all these data, and the truth probably lies in those points on which all papers agree, so that slowly from all these different items a picture of the gun may be built up.

Not only Governments, but also private firms interested in the manufacture of big guns, even banks and commercial houses, use their local representatives for keeping themselves informed of the enterprises of their competitors. Banks like the Credit Lyonnais employ private Press agencies to build up a history of every bank and large concern in existence.

As regards the spies of the secret intelligence service, it is interesting to know that the supply largely exceeds the demand. For anyone who has not been in the service himself, it seems incredible what numbers of scoundrels, young and old, are to be found in most armies and natives who will willingly sell their country's secrets to the highest bidder.

SELLING SECRETS.

These and a few specially appointed agents are the main retailers of military secrets. There are further the deserters, who, arriving in a strange country generally without money, turn the knowledge they have acquired during their time of service into money by selling their country's secrets.

On this account, of course, prices are not so high as is generally believed. For example, a Government would rarely pay several thousand pounds for the purchase of a signal book. Was not the secret of the French field guns sold in 1898 to Germany for five thousand francs (£200), and such a secret has a hundred-fold the value of a signal book.

Altogether, the life of the secret service man is not devoid of interest. He gets hardened to the business and if it were not for the exciting fact that where other people deal in goods he deals in the lives of nations, it [illegible]

Of course, on the first occasions [illegible] been sent to a foreign country, and carry papers in your pocket which, if found on you, would obtain for you twenty years' hard labour free of charge, it is difficult to keep perfectly at ease when talking to a high police officer or military official. In the end, however, you get used to it and careless, till you are caught.

The main agents of Russia and France are ladies, while Germany prefers men—so does Britain.

The triumph of the French policy of employing female spies was celebrated in Italy, when a well-known lady of French Embassy managed to get the Italian Minister into her toils. It was at the time Italy intended to occupy Tunis and to establish a Protectorate there. The Italian fleet was preparing at Palermo.

THE USE OF THE PRESS.

In only two more days it would sail, and Tunis would belong to Italy, when during one of the lovers meetings the Italian Minister let the secret out. The rest belongs to history. France arrived first and occupied Tunis.

Here is another fact which may appear hardl credible, but is absolutely true. At the beginning of the South African war I had to consult with the intelligence department of a large German gun firm, and for fun the chief of the department showed me the record of the armaments of the Boers. Well, this record was true to the last line, while the report of the British Intelligence Department contained not even the list of guns sold to the Boers by British firms previous to the war.

Great Britain has an excellent but small secret service. We pry less, perhaps, than any other Power, but no important subject is left uncovered. We spend, perhaps, £5 against £50 by our Continental neighbours, but much of our intelligence costs nothing, being accepted from honorary sources. For this reason it is frequently valueless. In the South African war many mistakes were made through inaccurate news and the employment of people who would go to any length to justify their employment for the time being.

The compilation of facts is fairly easy in British possessions. Foreign officers can always secure admission to factories and dockyards, and the openness of their treatment is not equalled in any other country.

A CIVIL trial at Glamorgan Assizes which excited considerable interest was made remarkable by the admissions of a girl named Florence Rees, aged 16. She admitted in cross-examination that she had frequently visited the local police courts and the County Court and taken notes. It was her hobby, she said; she had a liking for law, and studied it in her spare time. The Court was astonished to find that she had acquaintance even with the statutes of Elizabeth. In answer to Mr. Justice Kennedy, she said she hoped some day to turn her knowledge to account by becoming a lawyer.

DURING a recent examination of old records at the Magistrates' Court at Dundee, Natal, a mail bag was discovered, which, shortly before the evacuation of that town by the British in October 1899, had been despatched to Maritzburg. The train by which the bag was being conveyed was held up by the Boers, with the result that the mail fell into their hands. It had remaind untouched until discovered. The bag contained 47 registered letters, which, in the majority of cases, have since been delivered. The contents of the letters comprised about £70. in cash, a number of postal orders, a draft for £200. documents involving a sum of £5,000, several cheques and official papers, and two wills.

THIS is an age when even children learn to be business-like very early, but an English child could scarcely be expected to look at things from such a commercial standpoint as did a certain little American girl, one of whose sayings is reported by an American writer. Little Pearl's baby sister had died (we are told) before it was a week old, and sorrow reigned in the home. Pearl had not seen much of the new baby, but was just as grieved as the rest of the house-hold. After the funeral, however she seamed to think it was her duty to comfort her mother, who was much shocked one day to hear Pearl say in the most serious of tones—"Mama, I wouldn't cry if I was you. I think God only sent that baby on approval, anyway."

THE TALE OF LOSSES.

THE SLAUGHTER OF LIAO-YANG.

RUSSIAN RE-INFORCEMENTS.

JAPANESE ADVANCE ON MUKDEN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The Tsar has called out fresh reserves in the Odessa districts and one category of reserve officers throughout the Empire.

A correspondent at the front estimates the combined Russian and Japanese losses from the 26th ultimo to the 5th instant at from sixty to seventy thousand men.

Reuter's correspondent, who was lately with General Kuropatkin's force at Liao-yang, telegraphs that he was taken prisoner on the entry of the Japanese and left under a guard for Yingkou, but escaped his escort. He has sent a long despatch describing the battle of Liao-yang and concludes that the battle is fully accepted as determining the mastery of Manchuria.

The Russian strength, he says, was fully equal to the Japanese. They had approximately 180,000 men and their artillery was superior in range and rapidity of fire.

The Japanese are preparing Liao-yang for the head-quarters of their Manchurian Army.

General Kuropatkin telegraphs on the 10th instant, that there were no hostilities on Saturday except insignificant encounters between the patrols and no Russian casualties had taken place.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the approximate casualties at Liao-yang based upon the surgeons' reports were in Kuroki's force 4,866, in Nodzu's 4,992 and in Oku's 7,681. There were also 136 officers killed and 464 wounded.

The Japanese head quarters estimate the Russian losses to the fall of Liao-yang at 25,000 men.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

The Baltic fleet has sailed from Kronstadt and it is announced that its destination is the Far East.

A despatch to the "Daily Telegraph" from Liaoyang dated the 8th instant states that General Kuroki's Army has been drawn in and is now five miles to the north-east of Liaoyang.

The Japanese are preparing for a turning movement from the West against Mukden which they undoubtedly intend to capture this year and probably within three weeks.

The Russian transport Lena, Vladivostock, has arrived at San Francisco.

The Holy Synod has ordered special prayers on Sundays and festival days throughout the Russian Empire [illegible] heavenly aid for the army fighting against a cruel enemy full of guile.

The "Daily Telegraph" severely criticises the Japanese restrictions on correspondents and attaches which it characterises as a profound political error, and declares that the sincere sympathy of the West is not encouraged by superfluous evidences of Japanese distrust.

The following telegram was received yesterday morning by Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay from his Government :—

Our total casualties in the Liao-yang battle since 26th August are estimated at 17,539, whereof those of the Right were 4,866, of the Centre 4,9 2 and of the Left 7,681.

The casualties amongst officers were, killed 136 and wounded 464.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FROM THE FROZEN SOUTH.

Return of the Discovery.

THE WELCOME HOME.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The Antarctic ship Discovery has arrrived at Portsmouth where it was welcomed by a number of scientists.

Elaborate civic receptions at Portsmouth and London will follow.

The King will order a special medal to be struck in recognition of the successful enterprise.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Commander Scott of the Discovery has been promoted to the rank of Captain in the Navy.

KARACHI STEAMER LOST.

Sunk In Collision.

PASSANGERS LANDED.

The steamer Goolistan from Karachi has been sunk in collision 170 miles from the coast of Portugal.

Twenty eight of the passengers have been landed at Lisbon.

THE U. S. PRESIDENCY.

Mr. Roosevelt's Nomination,

President Roosevelt in accepting the nomination for the candidature for the Presidency justified the foreign policy of the Republicans as conducive to peace. He declared the abandonment of the Philippines would be fraught with disaster.

MASSACRED MISSIONARIES.

A New Guinea Horror.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The natives have murdered five German Catholic Fathers and three Sisters in German New Guinea. Their design to massacre all the whites was frustrated.

Sixteen natives have been executed.

THE LHASSA TREATY.

THE KING'S CONGRATULATIONS.

MESSAGE TO THE MISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, September 12.

On the 10th September the Viceroy telegraphed to his Majesty the King-Emperor that the Convention with Tibet has been signed by the Tibetans in the Potola palace at Lhassa on the 7th and added: "The greatest credit is due to Colonel Younghusband and the officers of the Mission, both Civil and Military for the patience, courage, forbearance and tact with which they have brought about this happy conclusion of an affair which has caused so much anxiety to your Majesty's Ministers at home and your Majesty's Government in India. The relations between the Mission and the Tibetans are now of the most amicable nature."

His Majesty in replying on the same date said : "I wish you to express to Colonel Younghusband and all officers of the Mission my high approval of the admirable manner in which they have brought their difficult Mission to a happy conclusion, while the conduct of the troops composing the Mission escort has been throughout deserving of the highest praise and commendation."

The following telegrams were then sent by the Viceroy on the 11th September:—To his Majesty the King : "I have telegraphed to Colonel Younghusband the gracious message which your Majesty commanded me to convey to the Tibet Mission and I beg leave to express my dutiful thanks for your Majesty's congratulations."

To Colonel Younghusband, Tibet : "His Majesty the King-Emperor commands me to express to you and all officers of the Mission his high approval of the admirable manner in which you have brought your difficult Mission to a happy conclusion. It is also his Majesty's command that the troops composing the Mission escort be informed that their conduct has been throughout deserving of the highest praise and commendation."

WITHDRAWAL OF OLD SILVER COINS.

SIMLA, September 12.

The following Press communique has been issued from the Finance Department :—

Rules for the receipt of light weight coins published in a notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department dated 24th March 1899, prescribe that rupees or half rupees which have not lost more than 6 1/4 per cent. in weight shall be accepted at their nominal value and withdrawn from circulation at the cost of Government.

The withdrawal of coins bearing the dates 1835 and 1840 which have been in progress for some years has given the Mint authorities an opportunity of examining a large number of old coins and collecting statistics of the actual loss of weight. These statistics show that a very small proportion considerably less than 1 per cent of coins examined have lost more than 4 per cent in weight by resonable wear. The margin of 6 1/4 per cent allowed under the orders of 1899 appears, therefore, to be too liberal and to constitute an inducement to maltreatment of silver coins.

The Government of India have under consideration a proposal to reduce the maximum allowance for reasonable wear to 4 per cent. Under this proposal coins which have not lost more than 4 per cent in weight and have not undergone patent maltreatment would be received at their full nominal value. Coins which have lost more than 4 per cent but not more than 10 per cent in weight, would be received at the rate of 14 1/2 annas per rupee and coins which have lost more than 10 per cent. would be cut and returned to the tenderer.

COLONEL FOOKS' BICYCLE CASE.

POONA, Sept. 12.

Vishnu Waman Modak, a Hindu described as a travelling newspaper agent was to-day put on his trial before Major Taylor, Cantonment Magistrate. He is charged with the theft of a bicycle belonging to Colonel Fooks which he left on the Poona Gymkhana bicycle stand on 11th November 1902. It was missing two hours later. The police were informed of the theft. Colonel Fooks left for England in July 1903 and returned last July when the bicycle was awaiting him, but no clue of the thief was found. Modak was arrested about a week ago at Bijapur, It appears that after stealing the bicycle the thief mortgaged it to a Marwari for Rs. 25 and disappeared. The Marwari seeing no return of the accused sold it to a Mahomedan nine months later. The Mahomedan took it to Messrs. Wellington and Co., for repairs. They identified it as they had sold it to Col. Fooks and handed the bicycle to the police.

The accused pleads that he pawned the bicycle, but not the same bicycle, to the Marwari. On the evening of the theft he had pawned a bicycle with the Marwari. The case is adjourned till the 17th inst. to ascertain if there is any previous conviction against the accused in Bombay.

THE PRESIDENCY-PARSEE RETURN MATCH.

THE EUROPEAN TEAM.

The Presidency-Parsee cricket match commences from to-morrow. Tents of several clubs have been pitched. The ground is rather heavy just now, and if it rains again in the night, play will almost be impossible. The following players have been selected for the Presidency :—Mr. F. L. Sprott (Captain) Mr. B. M. Carroll, Mr. F. D. H. Joy, Mr. A. P. Y. Langhorne, Captains Greig and Chaplin, Sergeant Mitchell of 10th Hussars, Mr. Ainsworth, Mr. Coppleston, Mr. Smith and Mr. Wilkins.

Owing to the wet state of the ground, the Gymkhana organised by the Bombay Command staff officers for this afternoon was put off.

SOUTHERN INDIA RIFLE MEETING.

BANGALORE, Sept. 12.

The 37th annual meeting of the Southern India Rifle Association opened at the Hebbal ranges here this morning in boisterous weather. There is no rain, but a hurricane of wind is blowing over the country.

Mrs. Eccles Nixon, wife of the Major General Commanding Bangalore, opened the meeting by firing the first shot for which the orthodox bull's eye was signalled.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, September 11.

The Bombay Mails of the 27th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the 9th instant.

ADEN, September 12.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Arcadia, with the English Mails of the 2nd instant, left here for Bombay at 10 a.m. to-day.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

THE ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY vs. MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.

REPLAYED TIE.

VICTORY FOR THE SHROPSHIRES.

The tie between the Shropshire Light Infantry and the Middlesex Regiment was played off yesterday morning on the Cooperage Ground. The heavy rain which fell on Sunday, though it made the ground somewhat slippery, helped considerably in cooling the atmosphere. Although the game was commenced as early as ten minutes past six, there was a fair number of spectators who followed the game with the keenest interest. The military element, if anything, preponderated and both the contesting teams were frequently cheered by their supporters. On Saturday evening when the teams met, play on both sides was to all appearances evenly balanced and it seemed to be any body's game. Yesterday morning, however, the visitors from Ranikhet appeared to be in excellent fettle, and it was palpable from the beginning that theirs was the superior combination. Though the Middlesex played for all they were worth and made a game fight, the Shropshires had it all their own way from start to finish and on no occasion was their goal keeper called upon to save. On the other hand, Farrant, the Middlesex man had a hard time of it. In fact he was

THE BUSIEST MAN ON THE FIELD

and but for his excellent goal-keeping during which he was once badly damaged, it would not be too much to say, that the Middlesex would have been wiped out. To his great praise and credit the match yesterday morning ended in a victory for the Shropshires by the narrow margin of only one goal. Having annihilated the champion sporting regiment of Secunderabad which up to now has carried all before it, it would be a safe prediction to say that the chances of the Shropshires in securing the Cup in the present Tournament are very rosy, though it must be borne in mind that they will perhaps have to reckon with such a crack team as the Cheshires. There was a change in the Shropshire team yesterday morning, which might account for the altered state of affairs.

Defending the goal at the Bandstand end the Middlesex opened the attack, but were repulsed almost immediately and Roberts dribbling down made matters hot for the Middlesex backs. Nothing, however, resulted as the ball was sent into touch. From the throw in Stapleton got on the ball and kept the sphere hemmed in the Middlesex half for some time. Brown relieved, but was only allowed to get just over the centre line when he was sent back. Ledgett took up the game from Skyrme, and passing to Olliver, the latter sent in

A WELL-JUDGED SHOT

which got into the net amid the deafening applause of the admirers of the Shropshires. This was exactly ten minutes from the start. Resuming, the Shropshires continued on the aggressive, their forwards being conspicuously "nippy." Several skirmishes ensued in front of the Middlesex goal, from one of which Andrews shot and, but for the ball striking his opposing custodian with great force in the chest and rebounding, another goal would have resulted. Hostilities were now carried to the centre of the field where some give and take play followed for a few minutes. Returning to the attack the Shropshires pressed and when the half-time whistle sounded they had the game well in their favour, and the score one goal to love.

THE SECOND HALF.

Changing ends, the Middlesex pressed, but the attack was only momentary. Humphreys took up the game and dribbling down nearly scored. From the goal kick, Roberts headed and again carried the war in favour of his side. It was confined here for over ten minutes during which the ball was sent into touch several times. Pulling themselves together the Middlesex now became the aggressors, but could never get too dangerously near their antagonists' goal. "Offside" against one of their forwards again turned the tables and Skyrme rushing away looked dangerous, but the final kick was a bit wide. At this juncture, there was a slight interruption owing to Graham, the Shropshire right inside forward, being winded. This lasted only a few seconds and the player was up again and on the attack. With only a few minutes left to play, the excitement rain high, but though the Secunderabad men strove strenuously to equalize, they failed, and the match ended as follows :—

Shropshires	1 Goal.
Middlesex	Nil.

The following were the teams :—

Shropshire Light Infantry.—Goal : Sergt. Willie ; Backs : Lce. Corpl. Stapleton (right), and Pte. Andrews (left) ; Half-backs : Sergt. Humphreys (right), Pte. Roberts (centre), and Pte. Evans (left) ; Forwards : Pte. Skyrme (right outside) ; Lce.-Corpl. Graham (right inside), Pte. Ryan (centre), Pte. Ledgett (left inside) and Pte. Olliver (left outside).

Middlesex Regiment.—Goal : Lce.-Corpl. Farrant ; Backs : Pte. Snooks (right), and Pte. Osborne (left) ; Half-backs : Lce.-Corpl. Milne (right), Pte. Sheppard (centre), and Pte. Beardmore (left) ; Forwards : Lce.-Corpl. Dorling (outside right), Lce.-Corpl. Wilmer (inside right), Lce.-Corpl. Brown (centre), Pte. Stacey (inside left), and Pte. Large (outside left).

Referee.—Mr. J. Muir.

SOUTH LANCASHIRES vs. LINCOLN REGIMENT.

VICTORY FOR THE LANCASHIRES.

The third match of the Tournament between the South Lancashires from Jubbulpore and the Lincolns from Secunderabad was witnessed, if anything, by a far larger gathering of spectators all around the field, than was present on the two previous occasions. The game was an exceedingly fast one, the ball travelling from one end to the other without intermission. Unfortunately, it was marred by a little extra warmth on both sides, culminating in an unseemly and an unsportsmanlike exhibition of temper between two of the men on either side which nearly led to serious results. It is to be hoped that occurrences of this kind will be strenuously avoided in future and thereby not detract from what promises to be an otherwise highly successful Tournament. As far as the calibre of the teams goes, there was scarcely a pin to choose between them, and had it not been for the lucky chances of the two penalties, which practically gave away the game to the South Lancashires, the Lincolns would assuredly have drawn level, or possibly have come off victorious.

THE FIRST HALF.

Hostilities opened in favour of the Lancashires who, with a deal of good passing, carried the game well in their favour, but the ball was sent out before coming too dangerously close to their opponents' goal. From the "throw in," Birch took possession and a goal seemed inevitable, but the timely resistance of Thomson who passed to Travers altered matters. While in the Lancashire half the game was intensely exciting. Dromey skied and Moss tried a far shot but failed, the ball going over the goal bar. Pulling themselves together the Lancashires again turned the tables, but the attack did not last long. Gibson got possession and dribbling down eventually passed to Neill who shot from some distance and succeeded in finding the net. On resuming the Lincolns continued in their opponents' half for full ten minutes but without result, the sphere having been sent into touch several times. Play at midfield ensued, till a foul against a Lincoln forward carried the war to the other side, where near the goal the Lancashires had an anxious moment. Barnsdale's final shot, however, went wide. From the goal kick Branney took up, and after dribbling for some distance down the other half eventually passed to Gibson who made a good try, but failed to find the net by barely a foot. The Lancashires soon after altered the state of affairs and made two good tries, in which the halves were conspicuous, but both times the Lincoln goal-keeper smartly saved The war was carried to midfield where play was marred by

AN UNSEEMLY QUARREL BETWEEN

the centre forward of the Lancashires and the centre half of the Lincolns, which threatened to end in fisticuffs, had it not been for the timely interference of the Referee, Mr. Muir. A minute later the half-time whistle sounded.

On changing ends the Lancashires did most of the attacking and Prytherch made two excellent shots at goal, but both times the ball was fisted back in the nick of time. Continuing on the aggressive the efforts of the Lancashires were ultimately rewarded by a penalty kick which Cook sent in. Matters now being equalized, the game was intensely exciting. The Jubbulpore men continued a vigorous attack from the resumption of play and, but for the timely resistance of the Lincoln forward line, would have scored. However, a minute later, Birch sent in a good one, which the Lincoln custodian held, but was nippily relieved of it by Dowds who cleverly forced him to drop it and footed it in. Finding themselves

A GOAL BEHIND

their opponents the Lincolns pulled themselves together and with some smart passing obtained a corner. Barnsdale kicked out well in front of the Lancashire goal, where Neill shot and found the net, thus equalizing matters again. Some lively play followed on the part of the Lincolns during which the Lancashire custodian was twice called upon to save which he did. Reversing the order, the Lancashires were awarded a penalty kick from which they notched the winning goal, which was sent in by Cook. Give and take play followed till the end of the period and, the match ended as follows :—

Lancashires	3 Goals.
Lincolns	2 Goals.

The following were the teams :—

South Lancashires.—Goal: Pte. Walsh ; Backs : Pt Roach (right), Pte Berry (left), Half-backs. Bds. Thomas (right), Pte. Johnson (centre), Pte. Crowther (left). Forwards : Drmr. Prytherch (outside right), Pte. Birch (inside right), Pte. Cook (centre), Pte. Hatton (inside left), Pte Dowds (outside left).

Lincolns :—Goal : Pte. Smith ; Backs : Pte. Thompson (right), and Lce.-Corpl. Dromey (left) ; Half-backs, Pte. Moss (right), Pte. Irvine (centre), Pte. Travers (left) ; Forwards : Pte. Barnsdale (right outside), Pte. Gibson (right inside), Pte. Neil (centre), Pte. Hall (inside left), and Pte. Branney (outside left).

Referee.—Mr. J. Muir.

THIS AFTERNOON'S GAMES.

Two games will be played this afternoon on the same venue. The first will be between the R. F. A. from Kirkee and the Yorkshire Regiment, commencing at 4 p.m., and the other between the Rovers and the Warwicks will follow up immediately after.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

FAMINE PREPARATIONS.

We have not had a cent of rain since I wrote my last and all hopes of any new falling have been given up, writes our Ahmedabad correspondent under Friday's date. Everyone is prepared, for the worst signs of distress already exist, the prices of all food grains and ghee having been raised and though grain has, during the last few days, been coming in in large quantities from the north of Rajputana and the North-West Provinces prices will still rise. There is also fear of a water famine so that Guzerat is in a bad way. No one is more alive to the fact than the Government officials, several of whom have left the station for the Districts two months earlier than they would have done, had there been a favourable monsoon.

Ahmedabad is consequently quiet and there is nothing of much importance going on. Cricket, Tennis and Golf are the three games mostly patronised here, and as the cricket is practically over, on account of several good players having to go out into the districts, the two latter outdoor games remain to keep us alive and Badminton when the light fails.

It has always been a difficult matter to pick a thoroughly representative Gymkhana Cricket team, but in spite of this the Gymkhana has been very successful. Fortune did not, however, favour them last Saturday the 3rd inst., when the Bhavnagar C. C. came very sportingly all the way from Bhavnagar for a game. The Gymkhana won the toss and elected to bat first. They were all out for 156 runs. Bhavnagar went in and made 159 for seven wickets, thus winning the match by 4 wickets and 3 runs. For the Gymkhana much credit is due to Messrs. Phillips, Jukes and Johnstone, the two former gentlemen have done excellent work for the Gymkhana cricket this year ; so also has Major Clifford who however did not come off against Bhavnager. A word of praise is also due to the Brothers Pegge, without whose services the Gymkhana would have been nowhere this season. Both brothers are steady, good all round men. Against Bhavnagar F. Pegge bowled steadily throughout the innings taking three wickets for 23 runs. For Bhavnagar Messrs. Shamji and Nagar batted well, making 41 and 36 respectively. The former was stumped very smartly by the Gymkhana wicket-keeper whose energies in the field should also not be overlooked. This gentleman has kept wicket throughout the season in a most creditable manner. He has filled an unenviable post with much zeal and willingness and it is hoped that his services will be available next year.

At a general meeting held at the Club a few weeks ago, a new Honorary Secretary and Secretaries for Cricket, Tennis and Golf were elected. It is only quite recently, I believe, that each game has had its own secretary. The experiment has proved a success and the energies of the new secretaries will no doubt be duly appreciated. Rumour has it that the Secretary for tennis and badminton is endeavouring to improve matters. That there is room for improvement no one will deny, and our thanks are due to this gentleman for already closing one of the Courts for repairs. May his shadow never grow less! and may it not be only a case of the new broom!

I hope, if it is not asking too much, that tennis and badminton tournaments will be introduced again. The Gymkhana used to have some interesting tournaments a few years ago and a little excitement in this direction will, I am sure, be appreciated.

Badminton also continues, but the shrieks that were resembled to a steam whistle or screeching locomotive by a correspondent a short time ago are less noticeable. Is it that we have got used to the noises I wonder, or is it the scarcity of rain? Perhaps, as remarked by an onlooker the other day, "the description of the shrieking locomotive has something to do with it."

The golf links are in excellent order, thanks to the energetic Secretary, who is shortly leaving the station. His successful efforts in improving this sport here will be greatly missed.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel, Lysons, A. Q. M. G. Madras Command, acts as D. A. G. of that Command vice Brig-Genl. Whitby on privilege leave. Major Dyas, Royal Warwickshire Regiment acts vice Lysons.

Captain Marden, D. A. A. G. Instruction, Bangalore, has been appointed Staff Captain at the War Office with effect from the 5th ult.

Orders regarding the Somaliland Reliefs will be held over for the present, pending further reports regarding the state of the country.

A small handbook containing hints to British soldiers when out-shooting will shortly be issued officially. It should serve to prevent collisions with villagers.

Arrivals, Sept. 12.—Cooper, Lieut., R. F. A., on leave, from Kirkee.

Welchman, Col., Bo., I. A., on leave, from Bangalore.

Whiffin, Major, Beng., 13th Lancers, on leave, from Saugor.

Departures, Sept. 11.—McBarnet, Capt., Punj. 25th Cavalry, off leave, to Kohat.

Rogers, Lieut.-Col. Punj., I. M. S., on duty, to Kohat.

Bates, Lieut., Punj., R. H. A., on duty, to Sialkote, Welchman, Col., Bo., I. A. on leave, to England.

Wadeson, Major, Bo., 37th Lancers, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

PROPOSED ADDRESS TO LORD CURZON.

A meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall Mr. James Macdonald presiding.

MR. H. S. VAKIL.

Mr. Hormusji S. Vakil having asked for and obtained priority moved "That the Corporation do vote a cordial address of welcome to the Right Hon'ble George N. Curzon, the Vicerary-designate, on his arrival in Bombay to assume the office of Governor-General of India. (2) That a committee composed of the President, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Sir Hurkisondas Narotumdas, the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Metha, the Hon Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey, the Hon. Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar, Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Lieutenant-Colonel Collie, Mr. M J. Gamadia, Dr. De Monte, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Munmohandas Ramji, Dr. Dinshaw B. Master, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Mr Currimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy Mr. Cawasji Jehangir Cawasji and Mr. Hormusji S. Vakil be appointed to draft the address ; and (3) that the Corporation will be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction a grant for the illumination of the address and for a silver casket to contain it." In support of his motion Mr. Hormusji said no eloquence or rhetoric was necessary in support of the motion. A simple narration of fact was enough. Being a great scholar, a great stateman and Parlia mentarian and a member of the Cabinet Council and having travelled over cities seldom trodd by Englishman, Lord Curzon would come out to India thoroughly prepared and equipped. He came out no doubt about five years ago to this country and he (Mr. Hormusji) did not think he should go over his career and describe what he did or what the opinion of other people about him were. It would be enough to point out what the unanimous, verdict this Corporation had passed upon him some time ago. Mr. Hormusji here read extracts from the address presented by the Corporation to Lord Curzon about four years ago and proceeded to observe that there might undoubtedly be certain measures of his lordship's Government which were not quite acceptable to some. But he thought no ruler or Governor had yet been born who had given universal satisfaction to all his subjects. Surely there must be some dissentients on his lordship's policy with regard to particular measures. If they glanced towards the continent of Europe, they would find the same thing. Even in England where there was only one religion and where there was almost one united nation, they found measures criticised in a similar manner. They saw last year in what way the new educational Act was received. It was therefore not surprising that some difference of opinion might be found in India, and there was no doubt that his lordship seemed to have some intuition about it, for in his reply to the address of welcome his Lordship anticipated that it was possible that there would be some opposition to his policy and so he tried to meet that small opposition almost in anticipation. Continuing Mr. Hormusji said he would just like to refer to what took place a few weeks ago. It was this that when one of their members was honoured by the King, the Corporation naturally congratulated him. The King was the fountain of all honours, but it also be remembered that the fountain must be properly touched and tapped before it flowed in the proper direction ; and there could be hardly any doubt that on this occasion the tap must have probably been touched by the hand of Lord Curzon. If the Corporation were right in congratulating the recepient of the honour, was it not right and proper that they should congratulate him who conferred that honour? If they were really grateful on that occasion they ought to show their gratitude now that the opportunity had presented itself.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DIMMOCK.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock in seconding the motion said it would be impossible to appeal to higher sentiments than those of loyalty and patriotism on which to base such a motion as that now before the Corporation. They were the representavives of the ratepayers of Bombay and to a considerable degree of the light and leading of the city, and he believed that not even the least of its citizens and certainly none of the retepayers would desire them to be otherwise than prompt and alert in giving expressions to those feelings of loyalty, that they, one and all of them, owed to his Most Gracious Majesty the King of England and Emperor of India (Applause). What better expressions of them could they find than giving an address of welcome to H. E. Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India and the distinguished representative of the King-Emperor, on the occasion of his return to India. It was not alone as representatives of this great city that they should stand forward and give Lord Curzon a welcome before the eyes of the Empire. They proudly called this city the gate of the Emprire, their banner was emblazoned with the script that they were the first city in the Indies. When they welcomed the representative of the King-Emperor it should be with the confident assurance that they anticipated and enterpreted the same utterrances of loyalty and devotion to the Throne that filled the hearts of the millions of his Majesty's subjects who lay beyond them in this vast empire—from the hills of the North to the islands of the South—from the Western Strand to the Eastern streats such confidence could only rest upon an assurance that the sway of his most Gracious Majesty gave to the land peace and protection—peace from internecine strife and protection against enemies from without. With these benefits to dwell upon, surely none of the citizens of this and other great cities of India, no individuals of its several great races, no Europeans who made the country, they lived in, their home and whose interests in the prosperity of the Empire mere identical with those who peopled the empire—none of these could hesitate or fail to respond to the call that meant also an expression of love and loyalty to the country of their birth or their adoption—a love of India, that great and splendid dependency of the Crown. Their dreams, their aspirations, their hopes were all for agreat and prosperous India and they were confident of its glorious future, for they had the assurance of the present under their beneficient Sovereign and the "coming age was shadowed on the past as on a glass." He was sure that these reasons in support of the proposition would meet with their full approbation, There should not be a dissentient vote in the assembly, seeing that they bore on their shoulders the heavy responsibility of the Municipal administration of this magnificent port of his Majesty's realms. Such confidence must show its justification from time to time and their appreciation of their high position and their sense of loyalty must on occasion be given an outward expression and an emphasis. They had such opportunity now and his Excellency's personality, his great intelectual ability and his strength of character had earned the confidence of their beloved sovereign. All the world of India knew that his Excellency had not spared himself in devotion to overwhelming responsibilities and great duties, and that these had been performed under occasions of ill health and suffering. Even when honours and distinctions were being showered upon him in England his Excellency's health was much impaired and such functions must often have been laborious. Now he took his courage in both hands and returns to labours anxieties and responsibilities he (the speaker) was sure they must admire the fortitude of this great man. (Applause).

THE HON. SIR P. M. MEHTA.

The Hon. Sir P. Mehta, said Mr. Hormusjee in moving his proposition had disclamed all idea of using eloquence and rhetoric. He thought they might take it that Colonel Dimmock was of a contrary opinion and though every one would be ready to join cordially with what he (Colonel Dimmock) had said, he must confess that he had done it in a somewhat rhetorical fashion. It seemed to him that Colonel Dimmock had missed the point. The present occasion was not the same as that of a fresh or new appointment. He ventured to think that it was a pity that the practice of bringing motions of that character without consulting those who might happen to hold different views should be getting commoner. The present occasion, after all that had been said and after all legal fictions had been pressed into service, was not the same as that of a new appointment. Whatever arrangements might have been legally necessary, it was clear that Lord Curzon was returning after a short leave for much needed rest. On such an occasion it was not absolutely necessary to repeat a formal welcome as in the case of a fresh Viceroy. The motion however, was that, and in voting about it he thought it right to state frankly how far he was able to associate himself with it, and how far he found it impossible to do so. On the assumption of the direct Government of India by the Crown in the year 1858, the Governor-General of India under the East India Company was constituted and appointed Viceroy and Governor-General of India ; Viceroy as personally representing the Sovereign and Governor-General as the head of the Administrative Government. As Viceroy representing their beloved Sovereign, they could never be behind hand in tendering their loyal and cordial welcome and to Lord Curzon, commensurate with that enthusiastic and deep-seated loyalty, which distinguished them by universal acknowledgment. How deep seated and enthusiastic that loyalty was, was shown beyond question by the profund outburst of feeling which was evoked on the death of the Queen Victoria, and on the accession of his Majesty the King-Emperor. He was never tired of pointing out that the growth and development of that loyalty was due in no small measure to the action of the educated classes and those in contract with them.

(Concluded on page 6.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The War and Freights.

THE RATE CUTTING OPERATIONS.

RUSSIA'S TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

LONDON, August 26.

The possibility of dearer freights to the Far East, in consequence of the withdrawal of some of our shipping companies from the Japanese business, is exciting some apprehension amongst British shippers ; but the more important point in the situation is that the shipping interests of Great Britain may be permanently damaged by the suspension of trade. Germany is evidently determined to take advantage of the position to increase her shipping trade to the East, and, whether or not German shipowners intend to increase their profits by putting up rates, it is certain that large quantities of British goods will find their way out to the East by foreign routes. When the present temporary trouble is over this alternative method of sending goods to Japan will be established, and although some of the trade may come back to British lines, the whole will never be recovered. It would perhaps be unkind to denounce the policy of the British steamship companies in connection with this contraband question as pusillanimous, but a little more courage in facing the difficulty and a determination to risk the temporary inconveniences resulting from seizure rather than adopt an attitude which will result in permanent injury might have been expected from the British mercantile marine.

An interesting development of the quarrel between the Cunard line and its German competitors is the attack made by the Hamburg-American line upon the trade between Liverpool and the Adriatic. This trade has hitherto been peacefully shared by the Cunard and Ellerman lines, although soon after the Manchester Canal was opened a Glasgow firm, Messrs Raeburn and Verel, secured a contract for the conveyance of flour from the Hungarian mills to the Manchester docks direct, and for some time deprived the Cunard boats of this valuable portion of their homeward freight. The Cunard line, however, recovered the flour contract before very long, and the opposition service to Manchester was then withdrawn. We cannot be certain that this new opposition of the Hamburg-American line will outlive the Atlantic rate war, but in the meantime it is noteworthy that the great German company is going into business thoroughly, and is to load steamers for the Adriatic in Manchester as well as at Liverpool and Glassgow. The first boat, the Beeswing, is advertised to close in Manchester for Trieste and Fiume on the 27th inst., to be followed by the Dorset a fortnight later. We believe that a good deal of piece goods and general cargo from this district goes to Austria and Hungary by the Liverpool steamers, and as the Hamburg-American Company is apparently bent on cutting rates, the steamers loading in the Manchester docks will doubtless get their share of it. If they get very much the Cunard boats may be induced to go up the Manchester Canal too.

Two items of intelligence communicated to the Foreign Office in a recent despatch from the British Consul General at Warsaw supply significant symptoms of the depressed condition of the textile industries in Russia. The cotton spinners at Lodz, finding it impossible to dispose of their production in the home market, in which alone they are ordinarily able to sell their yarn, under shelter of heavy protective Customs duties, have formed an "association for the export of surplus yarn until trade improves." It goes without saying that this project cannot be carried out except at the cost of considerable, perhaps even very heavy, loss. This apparently is to be borne by contribution from the members of the association. In the [illegible] the Government is reported to have come to the relief of the distressed small peasant hand-loom weavers of woollen goods in the Lodz district, who are suffering from the alleged oppression of the finishers. These have hitherto bought the cloth woven by the peasants at low prices, selling it, after finishing, with great advantage to themselves. The Russian Government, it is stated on apparently good authority, has decided to establish finishing work at Lodz where the hand-loom weavers may have their goods prepared for the market. In order to make the relief effectual the Government will charge only the cost of finishing, and will undertake to dispose of the cloths in the market, a task for which small handicraft producers are obviously unfitted under modern mercantile methods.

A hopeful forecast of American trade and industry during the autumn is made by Messrs. Henry Clews and Co., of New York, in their financial letter dated August 13. The iron trade, they say, "gradually improves, and it seems certain that the last quarter of the year is going to be the best for the branch of industry. Railroad managers look for heavy traffic during the fall and winter, and as labour agitation subsides the business improvement seems likely to extend. Our political situation presents no disturbing issues, so that apprehensions on this score are needless. The monetary situation also continues favourable, inasmuch as the crop demands, which will begin shortly, are not likely to interfere with easy rates for money. Funds are relatively plentiful in all parts of the country, and the New York banks are carrying a reserve of about £56,000,000, which is much the heaviest surplus of the last ten years. Gold exports have commenced and seem likely to continue, especially in view of a short supply of grain bills this year ; but future cotton bills should soon be plentiful. Moreover, the loss of a few millions would be slightly felt here and would be beneficial in London, so that no concern is necessary on this account. In fact any improvement in London would quickly be reflected here, and if gold commands better rates in London than here it is for the common good to allow its departure."

Advices from America indicate a continued reduction in the output of pig iron, the figures for July being 1,082,794 tons, as compared with 1,292,030 tons in June. The maximum output this year was 1,557,267 tons in April. Notwithstanding this small output, stocks accumulated to the extent of 46,322 tons. It would therefore appear as if production exceeds consumption. The returns, however, show that the active capacity declined from 272,300 tons on July 1 to 246,090 tons per week on August 1, so that production is within the limits of consumption if the latter is only up to the July figure. It is thought however that an improvement is taking place, because in July requirements are always light owing to the closing down of mills and foundries for repairs. It is possible, therefore, that the lowest point has been reached and that the next returns may show that if production remains on its present low plane it will be equal to demand. The estimate for the production of anthracite and coke furnaces monthly down to the end of July, as compared with the previous year, is as follows :—

	1903. Gross tons.	1904. Gross tons.
January (31 days)	1,472,788	921,231
February (29 days)	1,390,615	1,205,449
March (31 days)	1,590,470	1,447,065
April (30 days)	1,608,431	1,557,267
May (31 days)	1,713,614	1,533,350
June (30 days)	1,673,228	1,292,030
July (31 days)	1,5[illegible]6,184	1,082,784
August (31 days)	1,571,12[illegible]	—
September (30 days)	1,553,717	—
October (31 days)	1,425,658	—
November (30 days)	1,039,622	—
December (31 days)	846,605	—

It has now been definitely ascertained that the yield of currants in Greece this season will be about 140,000 tons, as against 185,000 tons last year. Besides being an unprecedentedly large crop, last year's was a fine quality of fruit, but this year the berries are exceedingly small, the unfavourable weather having prevented their development. It is stated that 25,000 tons of the 1903 crop remain available for export, and it is natural that some attempt should be made to maintain a fairly remunerative price for the growers. At the annual meeting of delegates from the currant-growing district, held in Athens, there was a general agreement with the Greek Minister's suggestion that under the circumstances the usual retention should be fixed for this year at 20 per cent, which, with the other 15 per cent. retained for taxation purposes by the Government, is expected to reduce the quantity of exportable fruit to the limits of the demand, and so to prevent any important fall in prices. In regard to raisins, a large quantity have lately arrived from Australia, the quality and condition of which left nothing to be desired. In fact, it is said the solidity of the fruity matter in the colonial raisins far excels that of the Spanish product. This will prevent the usual high prices in the first arrivals of Valencia raisins, and, it is expected, will accordingly benefit the consumer. The crop of Spanish raisins is expected to be about 25,000 tons. It is stated that in the case of Sultana raisins new fruit will be poorer in point of size and the quantity less than half of last year's crop. Californian plums are expected to be a large crop, and the same may be said of French plums, the quality of which will be about equal to that of 1900, which was known as a record year. A large crop also is expected from Bosnia, and altogether the year is expected to be one of plenty.

The question whether Australia will in the near future be able to add materially to the world's supply of spelter is one of much interest to consumers of and dealers in this metal. The world's spelter output has been growing steadily during the last four years, the figures being as follows :—1900, 470,940 tons ; 1901, 499,455 tons ; 1902, 536,760 tons ; 1903, 562,325 tons, and increase of some 20 per cent in the four years. This is not perhaps in excess of the needs of the market, but any large contribution from an outside source would probably affect prices seriously, more especially if, in consequence of general depression in American domestic trade, the United States makers were able to resume exports on a large scale. The European producers, who contribute at present about four-fifths of the world's supply, are fairly well organised, and can arrange to contract the output should there be any difficulty in obtaining a paying price, and while they occupy a predominant position in the trade we may perhaps expect steady rates. The market has steadily improved since 1901 (when the producers' combination was effected), prices having moved upwards during the three years from under £17 to the value of to-day (£22. 12s. 6d.). Any great production in Australia, however, would probably upset the present range of values.

What amounts to general depression in the Home Railway market is nothing unusual at this time of the year, though it is, perhaps, a little more accentuated than usual. The rather discouraging traffic returns are mainly responsible for this, and the unfailing bugbear of further capitalisation, without much apparent prospect of additional traffic sufficient to provide the required additional profit. Yet if Home Rails are to be bought at all, it is at this time when they invariably touch the lowest prices of the year, and are quoted "ex div." The "heavy" lines at least are worth attention, and we do not hesitate to again specifically mention Lancashire and Yorkshire, in view of the improving prospects of the cotton trade. Reports of the cotton crop are all that could be desired, and Lancashire mills should be able to work not only full time but overtime in the coming season as some compensation for the curtailment of the past.

It seems that the weighing of cotton in pounds instead of hundredweights, quarters, and pounds is to be again postponed, the Liverpool Cotton Association having called an extraordinary general meeting for Monday the 29th instant, when the following resolution will be moved :—"That, owing to unexpected difficulties in the way of warehouse-keepers' obtaining delivery of the new 50lb. weight, the resolution passed on the 15th May, 1899, to weigh cotton in pounds instead of in hundredweights, quarters, and pounds shall come into force on the 1st October next, instead of on the 1st September, as resolved on the 27th June last."

To judge from the latest available returns the industrial and commercial position in France appears to retain the moderately favourable features observable in the spring months. Employment in the leading manufacturing industries during June was more plentiful than during May in the iron, steel, engineering, textile, and food-preparation trades, as well as in all departments of the building industry, except that of carpenters. On the other hand, more workpeople were out of employment in the leather, boot and shoe, garment making, and furniture sections. In the first two of these adverse instances it appears that the less active condition of the leather industries is largely accounted for by the scarcity of skins and hides, and this is traceable to the import duties on foreign animals and raw skins imposed for the benefit of French agriculture, with the natural result that tanners are denied free access to the cheapest markets for their raw material. As an example of the restriction of supply thus, arising the reduced importation of sheep from foreign countries is cited. In 1894 the number received thence was 564,484 ; but in 1903 this had fallen to 197,277. The official labour report for June states that although short time or stoppage of machinery in the cotton industry was still prevalent at Rouen and some other cotton manufacturing centres the spinning mills in the Vosges had all resumed full work. There, however, the counts of yarn produced are finer than in Normandy.

THIRD FAMINE OF THE DECADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a pity that a severe scarcity of food and water scowls in our face, but it is encouraging and satisfactory to the suffering poor that the benign British Government will as usual try their best to save those who are placed by Providence under its care. The Government will have to open Famine Works, Poor Houses, and Kitchens, but the management of the latter two should not be given to low paid clerks who are designated at the time 'Civil Officers.' The Civil Officer should be at least of the rank of a Mamlatdar who can see the poor under his care well-attended to and who can exact work from the subordinates. The "dole system" which kept young and old well in my district where I worked as Circle Medical Officer should be started in time and be extended to every village and under the care of the officers like Messrs. Manekshaw, Naranbhai, Nanavatee of the Revenue Department, Mr. Daliya of the Conservation Department who was lent on Famine Duty, Dr. Mistri, District Medical Officer and others. Where the people are expected to misuse the dole, there should be kitchens among them where prepared food can be distributed to them. Officers unacquainted with the languages of the districts are useless in any capacity whatever even though they may be honest, painstaking and kind. The Medical Officer of the Camp is to look after many things, and he should be supplied at least with a Medical Pupil. Besides, there must be more than one medical man according to the number of the people taking advantage of the F. Camp.

The poor Purdah Mahomadan women and those of the middle class suffer much of the scarcity, for they cannot labour, they have no savings to buy their wherewithal, or a Bania or a sowkar will not trust them with grain or money. Our Government should help them through their elders of the villages where such needy people live as rather choose to die with hunger than to beg with shame. The Famine Code should be made elastic and the Superior Officers must have some powers to use discretion to act at the time. Unfortunately the shortness of the rain will not help those people who live on Soma, Kasayia and other grass seeds which grow usually abundantly and become ready to reap in this month. According to the peculiar habits of the Bhils of the Panch Mahals and elsewhere some special arrangements are required, they, in spite of all cares, expenses, &c. are very obstinate to leave their habits and are very likely to give cause of complaint to a sensationalist not familiar with them and their habits.

NOWROSJI D. DESAI.
Late M. O. on Famine Duty, Panch Mahals.
Navsari, September 8th.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

(Concluded from page 5.)

It was true, as they were reminded in season and out of season, that the soldier was abroad preserving peace and tranquility throughout the country, but it was no less true that the humble school-master was also absorbed transfering the feelings of gratitude for the maintenance and preservation of order and peace into a sentiment of earnest, devoted and enlightened loyalty. There could be therefore no question that their most loyal welcome was cheerfully and cordially due to the Viceroy as representing the august Majesty of their most Gracious Sovereign, the King-Emperor. As regarded the Governor-General who was responsible for the good Government of that country, the case was somewhat different. They were at all times bound to speak of, and act towards all dignitaries of the State with courtesy and respect, But their convictions as to their measures and policy could be their own and nothing bound them to act in violation of them or do anything which might be directly or indirectly understood or interpreted as approving them when their convictions did not go with such approval. He for one had been one of those who looked forward to the administration of Lord Curzon with warm and ever enthusiastic hope. It was he (Sir Pherozeshaw) who drafted the address which the Corporation presented to Lord Curzon in November 1900, and which was described by the President in that very hall as "fulsome" but he could not help saying that he sorrowfully deplored with the rest of the country that the most important measures of Lord Curzon's administration had not been in conformity with his utterances, The curtailment of the Municipal franchise in Calcutta, the inarguration of a similar policy in Madras, the passing of the Official Secrets Act, the Universities Act, the withdrawal of competitive tests for enterance in the Provincial Service, and above all the tampering with the declared policy of the Crown for the Government of this country as in the time of Lord Lytton by miscontruing the words of the great Proclamation of 1858, were measures which they keenly deplored as most retrograde, reactionary and unwise. Rightly or wrongly they bewailed that those measures were calculated to upset and revoluntionise or to use a mere classic phrase to break the continuity of that policy of righteousness which, though not always acted upon and sometimes submerged in turbulent waves, was ever so openly denied to be the declared and unalterable policy of the Crown for the good Government of this country as during Lord Curzon's time. Holding these views he could not join in any action, Those measures he said, had provoked sorrowful regret and sorrowful protest throughout a greater portion of the country. That being so, he found it impossible to conscientiously join in any address in which direct or indirect approval was given to measures of the character he had just described. He was quite willing that as Viceroy and representative of his Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor he should receive, however, honour courtesy and respect. So far he was prepared to go, and not any further, He would ask Mr. Hormusjee if he would consent to a modification of his motion, and would consent to confine the address to a cordial welcome to Lord Curzon as Viceroy and representative of the King-Emperor. There were several, who thought likewise on the subject. The modification could be effected by dropping the words to take up the duties of Governor General.

Mr. Hormosjee said personally he had no objection to the modification suggested by Sir Pherozeshah provided the Corporation wished it. He tried his level best in his opening remarks not to enter into politics, because he was assured that nobody else would do so. But Sir Pherozesha had in his speech attempted to run down many of the measures of Lord Curzon, and therefore, his approval of the proposed modification would have no effect one way or the other.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah remarked that it was in, consequence of Mr. Hormusjee's reference to the address presented to Lord Curzon by the Corporation that he was in a manner obliged to allude to those measures and policy. Further he was not cognizant of any assurance whatever. He then moved an amendment that on his landing in Bombay a cordial address of welcome be presented to H. E. Lord Curzon of Keddleton, the Viceroy-designate, representative of his Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor. That a Committee composed of the President, the Hon Sir P. M. Mehta, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Col-Dimmock the Hon, Mr. Dikshit, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Mr. Hormusji S. Vakil, Mr. R J Tata and the Hon Mr. Setalvad be ap- [illegible] would be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction a grant for the illumintion of the address and for a silver casket to contain it.

The Hon Mr. Dikshit seconded the amendment,

VINDICATION OF THE POLICY.

Mr. Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia said if he was of the same opinion as Sir Pherozeshah Mehta he would have frankly stated that no address should at all be presented. He thought that was an opportunity presented to them of expressing their approbation or disapprobation of the services rendered by Lord Curzon as Viceroy of the country. For his part he had carefully followed the career of Lord Curzon and during the five years and half that he held the office he (Mr. Wadia) was of opinion that he had served them nobly and well. He did not know of any Viceroy who had done so much for the country to which he had been sent to govern. As far as economics and education were concerned, his lordship had left nothing undone as far as it lay in his power, and there was not a Viceroy who had given such a stimulus to technical education in regard to which Sir M. M. Bhownaggree had been doing and had done so much both in and out of Parliament. Then again there were other matters among them being the presence of Mr. Robertson, the Railway expert, whose recommendation had been the means of effecting a saving to the tune of several crores. If these services did not entitle Lord Curzon to their recognition he did not know what would. It had been said that he had curtailed the powers of the Calcutta and Madras Municipalities, and thereby he had cast a slur on the educated members of those bodies. He asked if it was a fair charge to make. His lordship found the Municipalities deficient, and he was accordingly perfectly justified in curtailing their powers. It was important to observe that the powers of the Bombay Municipality, which discharged its duties in an able, efficient and conscientious manner, were in no way curtailed or interfered with. He thought that local self Government had been given fifty years too soon. There was again a good deal said against his educational policy ; but for his part he saw nothing in it. Lord Curzon, closed some of those colleges which were badly equipped and just as the Municipal Commissioner closed houses which were unfit for human habitation., it was no wonder that these colleges were closed because they were unfit of imparting knowledge. He did not thihk Lord Curzon's educational policy would do them any harm. No harm would be done by reducing the number of graduates by twenty or twenty-five per cent. It would be a real calamity if there was a reduction of twenty per cent. of planters, bankers, miners and merchants. When Lord Curzon came to India, the country was in an exceptionally bad state, they had a restricted currency, which played havoc during the previous regimes and it was during the time when his Lordship was at the head of affairs that they had any quantity of rupees required for their commerce, with the result that the people had been set upon their legs. His Lordship also showed considerable regard and affection for the natives of India, and that was evidenced in the case of the IX Lancers, and in regard to the Indian labourers in Transvaal. His lordship would not send a single cooly unless he was assured that he was treated well and was given all rights of citizenship, The government of Lord Curzon was on the whole a great success, and they would do well to estimate those services at their proper worth. It was not every time that they would get men of the standing and status of Lord Curzon as Viceroy of India. His lordship was popular both among the Europeans and nativss alike. They ought to appreciate the great self-sacrifice he made in returning to India. It was as if it were a slur on their common sense to deny his lordship a cordial welcome to this country.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad supported the amendment said it was both unprofitable and useless to attempt to discuss at that Board the various measures and policy of Lord Curzon's administration, for it would be impossible to come to any conclusion in the matter even if they sat there from day to day. The currency policy referrd to by Mr. Wadia had been inaugurated long before Lord Curzon came to India,

Dr. Sukhia was also in favour of the amendment. He said he had been asked by his constituents to vote against the proposition and he would gladly carry out their wishes.

Dr. S. Batliwalla thought his lordship would not condescend to accept an address which was not unanimously given and he therefore asked the Corporation to adopt Sir Pherozsha's amendment without any division

Mr. J. Baptista spoke in favour of the proposition while Mr. Padhya supported the amendment.

Mr. Sassoon J. David while fully endorsing the views expressed by Mr. Wadia regretted that politics should have been introduced in the matter.

Mr. Hormusji S. Vakil having replied on the debate, Sir Perozshah's amendment was put to the vote and lost. 26 members voting in for and 27 against it. The original proposition was then put to the vote and carried by 34 votes against 23 amidsh applause,

The Corporation then adjourned till 22nd instant,

IN LOVE WITH A CLOWN.

PARSEE LADY'S ROMANTIC INFATUATION.

THE HERO'S DILEMMA.

A STRANGE comedy of infatuation—a love affair of real life—is approaching its finale at the London Hippodrome, says the "Daily Express."

Marceline is the unwilling hero of this romance, and the ardent heroine is a beautiful Parsee lady, the daughter of a rich Bombay merchant, who has only recently come to London. Marceline is a clown—a modern Touchstone—who has become the central figure in a stranger and more embarrassing love affair than Shakespeare devised for the humorist of "As You Like It."

It haunts the amusing Marceline through all his daily clowning in the Hippodrome arena, and has driven him into quite a serious mood.

For the last four weeks the beautiful Parsee lady, dressed in the height of Parisian fashion, has been a visitor to the Hippodrome at both performances daily. She arrives some minutes before Marceline enters the arena, and she departs when he has finished his performance. She comes for love of Marceline.

In the arena Marceline is a droll figure. His paint-bedaubed face and comical clothes appeal more to the ludicrous than to the realms of love. But Cupid's bow knows no range, and the Parsee lady has fallen in love with the clown, and has offered to marry him.

THE CLOWN AT HOME.

Marceline off the stage is a quiet, good-looking Spaniard. He speaks nine European languages. He is a happy husband, and the father of two lusty-voiced infants. He has a pleasant residence in the suburbs, and is one of the best-known amateur gardeners in the metropolis. But in these capacities he is probably unknown to the lady who daily admires him in clownish garb.

On Saturday August 20th Marceline sent the following letter to the music-hall critic of the "Express :—

London Hippodrome, Aug. 20, 1904.

Dear Sir,—Will you please kindly come and see me I am very unhappy. Perhaps you shall help me—Yours truly, Marceline.

When the "Express" representative called at the Hippodrome, he found Marceline in his dressing-room—a strange figure attired in well-worn ill-fitting dress clothes and a dilapidated hat, his face made hideous by grease and paints.

The famous clown was full of his unhappiness, and in broken English asked that publicity might be given to his story in order that the "annoyance," as he styled it, might cease.

"For the last four and a half weeks," he related, "a lady has been to the theatre, and has sent her servant with presents to me. These I took, as I thought she simply sent them because she liked my performance.

"I did not know the lady-giver by sight until last Wednesday, when she came to my club and asked to see me.

THE INTERVIEW AT THE CLUB.

"Naturally, I saw her, but as she was an Indian lady, who could speak only Hindustani and a little English, our conversation was limited. When she went away I did not understand what she wanted. Then on Thursday she sent me this."

'This" which Marceline held up in his fingers, was a beautiful pin of Indian filagree work, set with a large ruby. Then Marceline showed other presents which the lady had sent him. They included :—

Filagree enamels.

Amethyst heart, representing the sun, with these words engraved on the gold setting :—"Ahura mazdao."

Star sapphire links.
Oriental amethyst set in silver.
Ruby studs.
Persian loose emeralds.
Diamond hoop ring.
Four large diamonds and several small rubies.

The clown is in a dilemma concerning his gifts. He does not wish to retain them, and the lady refuses to receive them back. Meanwhile several of the presents have been deposited in the room of Mr. Frank Parker, the stage manager, who, when seen by the "Express" representative, declared that he had never before encountered so strange a romance as Marceline's.

"The lady has been every day to the theatre," Mr. Parker said, and always goes into the best seats. She is young good-looking and evidently very rich. [illegible]

A PICTURE IN THE STALLS.

The "Express" representative and Mr. Parker entered a box. Certainly there was the lady seated in the stalls. She was beautifully dressed in a mauve-coloured clinging costume ; vivacious, evidently ; dark-eyed, her face chiselled to the mould of a Venus. She was accompanied by an elderly English lady, and seemed to take but a languid interest in the performance.

Presently the clown appeared. Then the lady changed. Her languor gave way to excitement. Her eyes followed each movement of the clown. She led the applause, and the laughter, and when Marceline was leaving the arena she threw into it a bouquet of roses.

Almost immediately afterwards she left the house accompanied by her chaperon, and was driven away in a motor-brougham.

"There will be a stranger scene in my room before many days are over," said Mr. Parker. "I have a letter from the lady asking me to arrange for a meeting between herself and Marceline, at which I shall be present."

"This I have arranged, with the proviso that the lady be accompanied by her solicitor. I made that stipulation because all of us, especially Marceline, wish the romance to come to an end."

The lady, it appears, has been in England since June 23.

MODEL FARMS IN AN INDIAN FEUDATORY STATE.

The following letter appears in the "Times" :—

Sir,—The Feudatory State of Mysore in India—which was restored by Lord Lytton to the rule of its ancient Hindu dynasty under the late Maharaja aided by an Indian-born Dewan, or Prime Minister—has often justified Lord Lytton's policy by showing quite a Japanese-like readiness to adopt the best Western methods of administration. When last I visited Mysore, the Maharani-Regent, following in the steps of her late husband, had taken in hand the difficult question of female education, with results more satisfactory, perhaps, than any that had at the time been produced even in the most advanced provinces of British India.

Now, within the last month or two, the present Maharaja, who was recently succeeded to the "gadi", has set on foot an experiment of quite exceptional interest to a country like Mysore, largely dependent on its agriculture ; and I venture to think that the methods of the Government of Mysore, as disclosed by an order recently issued by the Dewan, Sir P. N. Krishnamurti, will be regarded with much favour and interest by practical agriculturists in England.

The Maharaja and his Minister are desirous that the farmers of Mysore, without prematurely discarding their ancestral methods of cultivation, should have the opportunity of learning something at first hand of more scientific methods of farming, and of the modern co-operative system. For five years past the Maharaja has employed a German agricultural chemist of high scientific attainments, and also an expert of Scottish birth as a director of agriculture in conducting various inquiries and experiments. And now, as a further and more practical step in the same direction, the deputy-commissioners in charge of districts or continues are to instruct their amildars (officers in charge of talugs or sub-divisions) to select a certain number of the most intelligent and go-ahead farmers, in each talug, who will obtain from Government aid in the shape of the best seeds, manures, implements, &c., on condition that they are to cultivate their holdings as "model farms" for the year. Special crops and other improvements will be adopted under the advice of the skilled Goverment experts ; and the district officers, without attempting to exercise undue control, will see that operations are started at seasonable periods and continued efficiently until harvest, whilst accurate accounts are to be kept "of the dates of sowing, &c., and of the quantity, description, and cost of manure applied, of waters used, of the quantity and value of the crops harvested, and of any points worth noticing as to the growth of the crops at their various stages, any injuries they may receive during their growth, &c."

And in connexion with the scheme there will be organized in all important local centres annual shows of agricultural and daily produce, of local agricultural implements of improved patterns, and of breeds of cattle and other stock, with suitable prizes awarded by the Government and arrangements by which the best expert advice and instruction shall be gratuitously provided,

The Government orders state that the scheme is, of course, only a tentative one and that its future development will depend upon the success which may attend it at first, and the co-operative spirit which it may engender. Further experience will doubtless sugest improvements ; but even as it stands the scheme seems to be an eminently practical one, and creditable alike to the enterprize and to the benevolence of the Mysore Government.—Yours obediently.

Carlton Club, ROPER LETHBRIDGE,

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

ITS IMPORTANCE TO LANCASHIRE.

A correspondent writing to the "Globe" says :—

The spinners of fine cotton have at last had to join in the organised short time movement in Lancashire, and the last few weeks of the cotton year, which both for Egyptian and American varieties ends on September 30, will witness a restricted output in all departments. The spinners of Egyptian cotton in the Master's Federation who control 67 per cent, of the spindles in that branch of the trade, have resolved to close their mills on Saturday and Monday to the end of the season, and many firms who are not within the Federation are disposed to do likewise. In the Bolton district which is actively engaged in the manufacture of the finer yarns, 77 per cent. of the spindles and in Chorley 90 per cent., are pledged to this policy. Thus, Lancashire still keeps a firm front to the foe of higher prices and impossible margins, and we are furnished with an interesting evidence of solidarity in all branches of the trade.

It must be remembered that the tendency in Lancashire is to use the finer qualities of cotton more and more, and to leave the coarser work to others. There is, of course, the danger that this tendency may be overdone, but that it must be beneficial in the end is undeniable. Some time ago a leading French manufacturer was reported as saying that if the Indian Government would, by irrigation works, so develop the Indian supply that the local manufacturers would be independent of Egyptian cotton, if England would develop Egypt and the Soudan, and if France would do the same with her West African colonies, then the arrogant boast of some Yankees that they would sweep European cotton fabrics from the market would be exploded. In his opinion the chief necessity was that England and France should work together in Africa. In that declaration there is undoubtedly much truth. But England is already wide-awake to the value of the Egyptian supply and the necessity of its fullest development. The cotton supply of Egypt is absolutely essential to an important branch of the English industry, and the difficulties of the moment arise partly because the consumption of this cotton tends to out strip the supply. The spinners who make yarn for the finer and more delicate cotton fabrics rely on the Sea Island cotton, a beautiful silky staple which comes from the mainland and the islands of Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida, This long-stapled fibre is the produce of the "Gossypium Barbadense," and is probably the finest cotton in the world. The better descriptions of Egyptian belong to the same variety of the cotton plant, and are only inferior to Sea Island.

Cotton was known in Egypt by the ancients, but the variety which is now chiefly cultivated there was introduced by the French about the beginning of the last century from the Isle de Bourbon, where it had been introduced from Barbadoes. In 1821 a French mechanical engineer saw the plant in a garden at Cairo, and represented its value to Mehemet Ali, who, thereupon, gave orders that as much seed as could be obtained should be planted in Lower Egypt. That was a momentous decision for the country. The first crop yielded about 10,000lbs. of cotton, and the seed was carefully planted again. In the following season, 1822-3, 8,000 bales of 400lbs. each were obtained, and in the year after that 53,000 bales. Thus the Egyptian cotton industry took a firm foundation. The growth in spite of political disturbances continued and now the production is some 650,000,000lbs. of which Great Britain takes considerably more than half. The price ranges much higher than that of middling American in normal times. The crop has added enormously to the prosperity of Egypt and is invaluable to Britain.

Lately the development has not proceeded so rapidly as in the earlier days, but the impulse is still towards expansion. When the International Cotton Congress was held at Zurich in June, M. Dybowski, the Inspector General of French Colonial Agriculture, read a paper in which he declared, that the cotton-growing industry in Egypt was only in its infancy, and that the English could in the future look to Egypt and the Soudan for their supplies. He pointed out that there was land and to spare, that the soil was suitable, and the climate all that could be desired. But, he added, the land must be exploited in a profitable manner, the indispensable conditions of which were that hand labour must be cheap and the exportation of the produce easy. The industry is now conducted on a sound basis. The sowing of the seed generally begins about the middle of February in Upper Egypt, and ends about the middle of April in the most northerly provinces of Lower Egypt. In the earliest regions the harvest begins soon after August comes in and the delta early in September, and by the end of November [illegible] the half of the crop, and that is of the finest quality. After the second picking only some ten per cent. is left for the final gathering which is usually of inferior quality. The small native cultivators take their cotton to the market as soon as it is picked or sell it to the persons from whom they rent the land. The small proprietors sometimes mortgage their crops to the moneylenders, or store it pending the arrival of travelling brokers who go from village to village buying up the produce. Combination by village or family to sell together is sometimes practised. But of course the large landowners who cultivate on an extensive scale secure the best terms ; generally they have their own gins and hydraulic or steam presses for making the cotton into bales two of which for shipping purposes represent a ton measurement.

There will certainly be a great expansion in cotton growing in Egypt as the years go on, and it is to the interest of Great Britain to encourage it in every way. But there is still more reason to hope for a great development of cotton-growing in the Soudan where there are millions of acres of splendid cotton land. An expert declares that there is not the slightest doubt that a fibre better than any Egyptian cotton yet put on the market could be produced in the Soudan. Much depends on the success which may attend the resettlement of the country and the provision of adequate means of transport. The latter, no doubt, is the more troublesome problem, but the development of a great and profitable industry, invaluable to the textile trades at home, cannot be allowed to be retarded for want of cheap transit, and the facilities will come. Meanwhile, Lancashire still looks to Egypt for greater supplies in the near future, and the restriction of the output of yarn at the present time is simply a precautionary measure to secure the stability of the trade.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths. from Cause
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	1	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4	3	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	2	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	2	2	22
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	11
G Mahim and Worli............	0	0	5
Water Division............	0	0	0
Non-Resident aud Vnknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals............	0	0	7
Total	9	8	96
Total plague deaths to date...	276,775	228,820	
Same date last year	18	12	79

A REMARKABLE story comes from Hungary. An official, named Berg, living near Buda-Pesth, is bringing up his son, who is now three years old, in a cage, which in summer stands in the courtyard and in winter indoors. It has a sanded floor and is provided with a child's chair. The police, informed at last of this strange method of rearing children, sent to inspect the state of things in Herr Berg's house. The latter, in no way concerned at the visit, led the police official to the cage and addressed him as follows :—"I have no one to take care of my little son when I am away, and so he is kept in this cage from all danger. He can, moreover, do no harm to my furniture and garden. He lives happy in his cage, is regularly fed and bathed, and carried to bed in the evening. From God and the State I have the right to rear my child as I like, and I will brook no interference from anyone." Since the child looks healthy, and there exists no legal provision forbidding fathers to keep their small children in cages, the authorities are at a loss how to deal with the case.

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Edelman, Fremy and Verneuil, and others have made rubies in the laboratory, but their methods have not come into general use. It appears, however, that a new process of making them by fusion is likely to produce gems fit for jewellery on a industrial scale. It is to be fully described in the "Annales de Chime et de Physique," but we may remark that it consists in fusing the chemical ingredients of ruby in the oxyhydrogen blow—pipe under certain conditions favourable to the production of good transparent crystals.

These are (1) to fuse the materials by the part of the oxyhdrogen flame richest in hydrogen and carbon in order to avoid "boiling," (2) to build up the stone in thin layers one above another, and (3) to reduce the supports of the stone while it is made as much as possible. A special apparatus has been designed for making them, and the gems are said to have the colour and water of the oriental ruby.

Sir James Dewar has found helium in solution in rain and sea water. He considers it one of the most widely but thinly dispersed of substances in nature, and he estimates that its boiling point is only five to six degrees Centigrade above the absolute zero af temperature.

In the American "Journal of Hygiene," Messrs. Whill and Macleod have treated of a special disease of men who work in compressed air, for example, in caissons. The compression of air, it appears, can be raised to seven atmospheres without inconvenience to persons, provided the decomprosion is effected slowly or in some two hours. Small thin persons resist better than large and stout persons. The real evil to fight seems to be the accumulation of carbonic acid in the air and the blood, some soils disengage it freely, as well as sulphuretted hydrogen and carbonic oxide, both of which are particularly toxic under high pressures. The duration of work should only be four hours under pressures rising to four asmospheres, one her when the pressure is five atmospheres; and still less at higher pressures

Electricity is now employed to work the irrigation pumps on the orange plantations of California. When is the sheme of Professor George Forbes for generating electricity from the cataracts of the Nile to be carried out for the benefit of Egypt?

M. Charles Henry, in 1899, introduced at yellow glass, which he called anactinochrine, to replace red glass in photographic laboratories. He has now made an improved yellow screen of the kind which is more anactinic or exclusive of the actinic rays, and at the same time more illuminative, that is to say, permits more visible rays to pass.

An American scientific journal speaks well of the Cooper-Hewitt mercury vapour electric lamp as a substitute for daylight in photography. The light is apparently white, but contains no red rays, and is lightly actinic, and renders the photographer independent of the weather.

Col. Renard, of the French Aerostatic Department has invented a new boiler, which he expects to help the motor balloon. It heats very quickly, is practically smokeless, uses liquid fuel, and gives a very high, pressure of dry steam for its weight. The French Government propose to try the boiler in the Navy. It is estimated that the new boiler will increase the radius of action of a torpedo-boat from 175 to 683 miles, and that of a warship from 8,000 to 24,000 miles. In other words, a modern warship will be able to steam round the globe without taking in fuel.

M. van Hareveld finds from experiments that the penetrating force of roots is much greater than was belived. His results were communicated to the Academy of Sciences, Amsterdam.

A German journal mentions a new substance ryostase, which is a mixture of phenol, saponine camphor, and essence of turpentine. It has the peculiar property of solidifying when heated and liquefying when cooled.

There is a notion that lemon juice is a germicide, and a remedy in fever, such as typhoid, but according to the experiments of Mr. W. G. Rissel, of Buffalo, its action is weak, and one cannot hope to put oneself beyond the reach of contagion of drinking ordinary lemonade.

New coalfields have been discovered in the basin of Campine, Belgium. Between the Meuse and Antwerp, a zone 80 kilometres by 20 kilometres, has been delimited.

The brain of Taguchi, the Japanese anatomist, weighed 1,520 grammes, and it stands thirtieth in in the list of brain-weights of men distinguished in the professions, arts and sciences.

A tunnel, giving a view of the Horseshoe Falls of Niagara from below, has been completed for the Queen Victoria Park Commission. An electric light will lower sightseers down the shaft to the tunnel, where observation rooms of glass will enable them to sitand admire the cataract,

The oldest inhabitant of the earth is to be seen at the St. Louis Exhibition. It is a giant tortoise from the Seychelles, weighing 974lbs., and it is known to be over 150, but is probably 300 years old. Mr. Hagenbeck, son-in-law of the well-known animal trainer, got permission from the natives, who take a pride in their tortoise, send it to to St. Louis.

The "Electrical World and Engineer" of New York states that the De Forest wireless telegraph is working commercially between the St. Louis Exhibition and Springfield, Illinois, 105 miles. Other installations are in progress, for example between New York and Philadelphia, which are to be used for ordinary telegrams by day and Press work at night. The De Forest system is also to be employed in Morocco and the Azores Islands. One advantage of the wireless telegraph in Morocco is that brigands cannot "cut the wire."

The same journal states that the Canadian Government have contracted with the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company for the installation of seven stations in Canada, to be in operation by July 1, 1905. The stations are at Fame Point, Heath Point, Port Armour, Belle Isle, Cape Race Sable Point, and one on the mainland. The Allan Line of steamers already send messages to the Fame Point and Heath Point stations.

Emanium is a new radio-active substance got from pitch blende-by Herr Geisel, a German chemist. It gives large and more effective sparks on a phosphorescent screen than radium or polonium, and is he thinks, better for the spinthariscope.

M. Bernard proposes a new expendition to the North Pole by the route of Nansen, but it is to consist of two ships in communication by wireless telegraphy. The Prince of Monaco is said to be interested in the scheme.

London is the healthiest city in the world, says the Hospital its corrected death-rate for 1902 having been only 17·8 per 1000, against 16·2 for the whole of England and Wales; and it is not doubtful that many of those who leave it for the autumnal exodus do but go farther to fare worse. For those who are able to take a month's rest from their ordinary occupations, the resources which London affords are boundless, and are calculated to meet every possible requirement. The treasures of science, of literature, and of art are accessible in limitless profusion. Every study can be pursued, and every accomplishment can be cultivated; yet it is not too much to say that very few Londoners have even a superficial acquaintance with the riches of the great city in which they live. How many are there who could name the most typical forms of architecture presented by its buildings, or the museum or gallery in which some particular branch of study might be most effectively pursued? How many are conversant with the flora or fauna of the home counties, or with the multitudinous wealth of Kew? We would strongly advice some of our readers, when tempted to indulge in a mouth of vacuous idleness at seaside lodgings, to try as an alternative the effect of a month of intellectual occupation of an unaccustomed kind in London. The brain, like most other bodily organs, may often be relieved from the effects of fatigue by a simple variation in the nature of the demands made upon it: and the great scholars of the Middle Ages, at whose vast attainments our contemporaries can only wonder, mastered the accessible knowledge of their day not by periods of repose, but by seeking rest from mathematics in the pursuit of philology, or by turning from the intricacies of Greek to those of Latin. In these days of quackery of clamour, and of advertisement, the great requirement of our people is that they should learn to think and that they should cease from surrendering themselves as a natural prey to every plausible preacher or designing politician who offers to think for them Would it not be a step in the right direction if we would devote our holidays to the collection of materials upon which thinking could be exercised! Our bodies might, we believe, be trusted to take care of themselves."

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Relish for food and power to digest it are essential to sound health, for only by the digestion and assimilation of food can lost or worn-out bodily tissue be replaced and life sustained. When digestion fails, as in dyspepsia or indigestion, both body and brain are starved, the patient becomes languid and weak, incapable of active, vigorous effort, or clear sustained thought. Headaches, loss of appetite, pains after eating, fulness at the chest, palpitation, anæmia and sleeplessness are but a few of the many disorders which have their origin in imperfect digestion and nutrition. Thirty drops of Mother Seigel's Syrup, taken daily after meals, *makes food nourish you.* It gives tone and vitality to the stomach, liver and intestines, thus ensuring the thorough digestion and assimilation of food.

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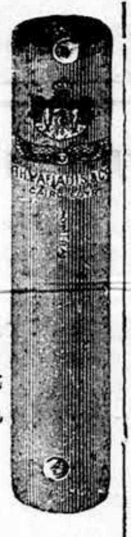

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THE MORAL.

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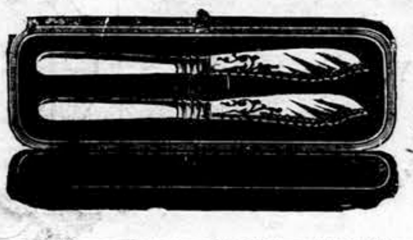

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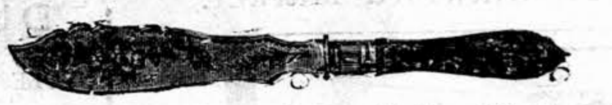

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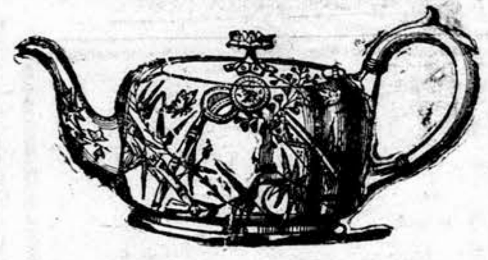

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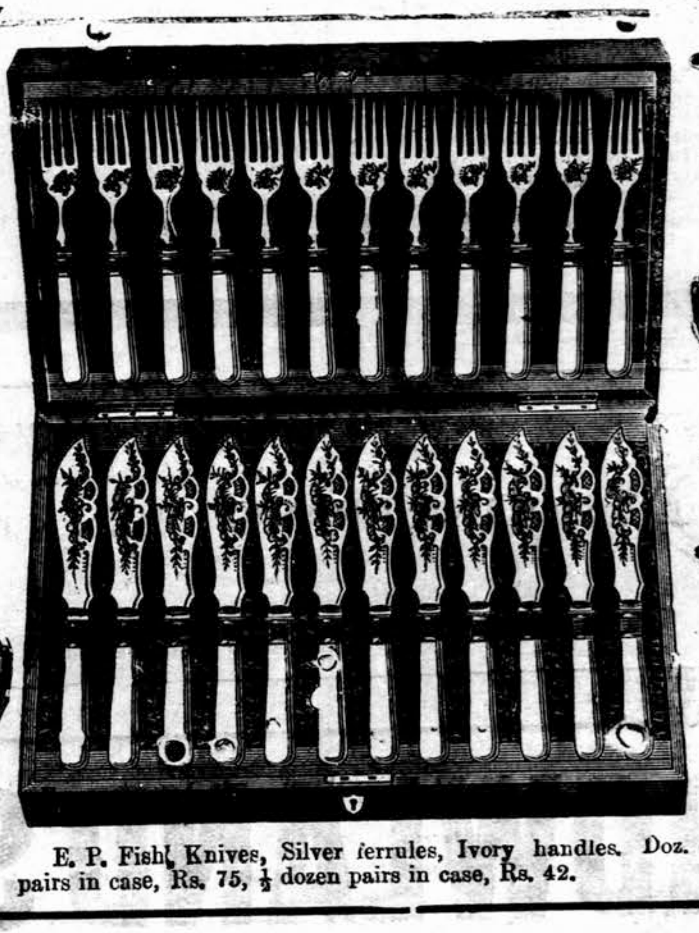

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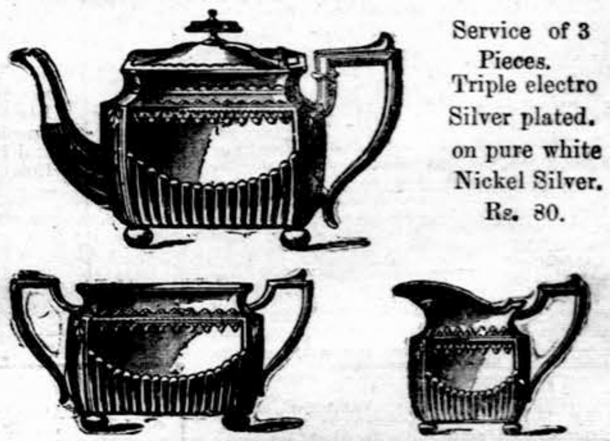

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